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SENATOR MORGAN.

WHAT HE THINKS ABOUT THE TARIFF AND PROTECTION.

Injustice Discriminating Duties as to Incidental Protection.

Birmingham Age.

I have the honor to make the following answer to some questions submitted to me by a representative of the Age as to my views on the subject of a tariff for protection, and as to the comparative merits of the direct and the indirect, or tariff method, of raising revenue for the necessary support of the government.

I regret that I find it necessary to examine a pretty wide field so as to present fairly the answer I make.

The whole subject of federal taxation is now before the people for their consideration, and I prefer to meet the duty of dealing with the practical issues it involves rather than to treat it in a doctrinaire way upon an assumed state of facts that may never exist.

The existing tax laws, including the taxation of banks, whisky, tobacco, and oleomargarine, and the tariff, we have nearly every one of the direct and indirect taxes that congress has the authority to impose.

These laws, in all their features, are constitutional, in the sense that they will be upheld and enforced by the courts; yet, some of them shock the sense of justice, by right thinking and fair-mindedness.

At the question whether we should repeal the tariff laws, or the tax laws, because either the one or the other may be incorrect in theory, or oppressive in practice, results must, of necessity, be obtained until we have paid more than a thousand million dollars of remaining war debt, and probably one thousand five hundred million dollars to pensions in annual installments of about one hundred millions of dollars, when expenses are included.

We accomplish this in twenty years, we will have done more than any other nation has done. This is our task, however, and until it is accomplished, it will not be in a proper state of union of thought, or action, to go with composure, the question to me, whether we ought to provide for the support of the government through direct or incidental taxation.

Until these debts are paid, or funded in new bonds, to be held by our children, I am in favor of holding on to both systems of taxation.

We have been paying off our national debt for twenty years, mainly to the advantage of our country, instead of devoting the labor, earnings and resources of the people to the support of standing armies and great navies, as the great powers of Europe have done.

Within the first ten years of the twentieth century we shall extinguish these obligations, we will have the capital, manufacturers, agriculture, means of transportation, that give to the 100,000,000 of people we will then have, the most commanding supremacy in local commercial power that any nation has ever possessed.

Our plan for moving straight along to the achievement of this splendid result, believing that it is the greatest boon we can bestow upon posterity, next to the preservation of the heritage of the liberties designed by our fathers for all nations of American citizens.

An abstract, or speculative question, for that is now the nature of the question, I would prefer to provide for the support of the government when we are free from debt by means of duties on imports rather than by direct taxation.

A direct tax on property, such as a tax on carriages which prevailed in the early days of the Republic, is more difficult to adjust and apportion than customs duties, and would lead to infinite perplexity and confusion between the holders of the different species of property seeking to bear the burthen of taxation.

However, as is the case now in taxation of whisky and tobacco, we would be compelled in some cases to supplement the direct tax with an equal tariff tax to prevent the destruction of all home production of the taxed article; so we would continue to have two systems of taxation in spite of our theories.

The practical question now before the country is: "what should we do with the present tariff?"

I have heard of no one who contends that it should be repealed.

But both the great parties admitted, and have so pledged themselves to the country, that it should be amended, reformed and reduced. This is necessary to the relief of the non-manufacturing and consuming classes, and

also for the substantial prosperity of those whose capital supplies the means for conducting our great factories. This latter class, whose money and property are chiefly aggregated in corporations, and is thereby placed in a position of great advantage, when compared with the means of private individuals, by the grace and indulgence of the laws, enjoy a monopoly of "the home market," as they term it, under the existing tariff.

In other words, they demand and enjoy the privileges of selling their goods to the people at home, freed from competition with the people of other countries.

The present tariff is largely framed to answer this demand. It is based on this principle and carries it out with industries care.

It maintains and enforces this monopoly of the exclusive privilege of selling home made goods to the people of the United States, without reference to the question, in many instances, whether the existing tariff will increase the revenues, or whether the money forced out of the people whose necessities are the greatest, is needed for the support of the government.

This principle is wrong and tyrannical, and it is the more odious because it is an abuse of taxing power, the most necessary, and at the same time, the most arbitrary power of government.

The courts have almost no power to control the discretion of congress in discriminating between the subjects of taxation, or as to the amount of the tax, and, if the people do not control their representatives, they are practically without remedy.

The producers of grain, provisions and cotton are feeding and clothing 60,000,000 of people in the United States, and 40,000,000 or more in other countries. It will be a half century, or more, before we shall have enough people at home to consume what is now our surplus.

This is a weary time to wait for a "home market" for the production of these five-sevenths of the "laboring men" of this country.

In the meantime the pictorial of their productions forced these producers to have the prices of all their productions, whether consumed at home, or abroad, fixed in London; while the tariff laws compel them to submit to an addition of at least one-third, on an average, to the cost of all dutiable imported articles they consume above their value in London. It is thus that our agricultural classes are left a prey to the foreign consumers, in respect of the price of their food supplies and textiles, and equally a prey to the American manufacturer, as to the price of the goods that they must have.

I most earnestly wish that our manufacturers could consume our surplus agricultural productions, and will heartily encourage any policy that will enable them to do this; but it would be as wise to attempt to forgo fifty head of cattle on one acre of ground by stimulating agriculture, as it is to

attempt to increase our manufacturing population to this range of capacity for consumption, upon the limited field of a "home market." That market is not, and may never be, large enough to yield such a result. We must look abroad for these facilities; we must find our earliest good markets on this hemisphere, and in China and Japan, and in Africa.

This hemisphere should be our first and greatest care, and we should husband its advantages by reciprocity in trade, which means a reduction of our tariff duties and those of all American countries.

To enable our manufacturers to grow, and to compete in these countries with those of Europe, I would put upon the free list, or else, greatly reduce the duty on all articles used in manufacturing.

To lessen the cost of living amongst their employees I would make a general reduction of duties on all articles of prime necessity, such as salt, sugar, fish and cattle, and woolen and cotton goods of coarser grades, leaving a higher duty on goods of finer texture, silks, wines and other luxuries.

In this way I would distribute the burthens and also the incidental benefits of the tariff as equitably as possible between the manufacturers and their employees and all other consumers, and in doing so, I think we would do much to silence the controversy that is now soife between these classes as to what is a just division of the load which the existing tariff forces on the consuming classes for the exclusive benefit of the protected classes.

I believe in doing justice to all classes of people, and in beginning the relief of any wrong with those who are the greater sufferers. This sentiment draws my attention naturally and forcibly, to the cotton growers of the South. I do not remember ever to have heard but one word of consolation or advice given to them, and that has

been dinned into their ears for a long while by the newspapers and statesmen.

The advice is, "quit producing so much cotton," and the consolation is, "increase your poverty while trying to compete with all the country north and west of the Ohio river in growing grain and meats for the home and foreign markets."

The cotton production has constantly increased, in the face of this advice, and we still buy flour and meat in Chicago.

Both sections are doing what God intended they should, and we had better provide laws to help them, rather than attempt to revolutionize through the pressure of acts of congress. The farmers understand their country, and will cultivate it to suit themselves. If any man can point out one possible advantage, or benefit, in the existing tariff that leans to the cotton growers, he will give me a genuine surprise.

Every burthen of the tariff reaches that immense class of people, and no benefit comes to them.

All we can possibly do for them is to lower the rate of taxation, and decrease the number of taxed articles. They contribute, from their cotton crop value, more than \$300,000,000 annually, to the active, interchangeable commerce of the United States, from which they are able to save only a very small percentage of profit, if any.

I cannot forget the duty of asking for them, a reasonable decrease of the weight of their burthens.

I ask this as well from the protected sugar and rice producers as from the producers of iron and steel and from all other manufacturers.

Justice, equity and the spirit of constitution demand that the tariff should be based on the sole principle of collecting revenue for the support of the government economically administered.

I admit that, in practice, we can only approximate this result, but this principle should be the guide to our action. Under every tariff on manufactures, the manufacturer will have an advantage about equal to the rate of duty imposed and that equal is when the duty levied is fixed at the revenue standard.

If that is "incidental protection" it equalizes taxation, and so protects the consumer, as well as the manufacturer and the justice of it silences disputation as to any merely theoretical question that may be involved. I define a tariff for protection as one levied for the purpose of discriminating in favor of a certain manufacture, without reference to raising revenue, or in disregard of the equal rights of other manufacturers, or of consumers.

To that I am opposed and for that reason, I earnestly hope that this evil taint and mischievous injustice may be removed from our existing tax laws.

Without going into a detailed discussion of the items in our tariff, of which there are over 2,000, I think that I have sufficiently stated the doctrine by which I will be controlled in what votes I may be permitted to give on a bill to reform the existing laws.

The North Alabama Conference meets at Florence the first of December. In consequence of Bishop Hargrove being absent in Mexico, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Mississippi, is to preside over the conference.

I deprecate the idea of decentralizing the manufacture of whisky, so that small distilleries would be established in every neighborhood where they might yield a little profit. Nothing could be worse than that in Central and South Alabama. I will welcome the day when we can afford to remove all taxation from the manufacture of tobacco.

Yours Respectfully

JNO. T. MORGAN.

A Painful Accident.

On Yesterday Mr. Jno. L. Cobbs received a letter from a friend at Cane Creek stating that Major T. W. Francis happened to a painful accident a few days ago. He had his right hand caught in a gin and lost the third and fourth fingers, besides having his hand badly cut by the saws. Major Francis has a host of friends in Montgomery who will receive this news with feelings of genuine regret.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The Troy Messenger says that a lady in Coffee county gave birth to four fine babies about two weeks ago—two boys and two girls. The little fellows are all very living, and seem to be doing well.

Most Excellent

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for its desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at W. M. Nisbet's Drug Store. Large size \$10. No. 3.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The nail factory at Brierfield is shipping 400 kegs of nails daily.

The next session of the North Alabama Presbytery is to be held in Gadsden in April next.

About 100 arms and hands have been torn to pieces by gin saws in Alabama this season.

Some strong and lengthy temperance petitions will be presented to the next Legislature.

The Moulton Advertiser condemns all the State news into its columns and does it in fine style.

There are eight persons living in Ashland, Morgan county, whose combined age is 668 years.

Thirty-five acres of land, laid off in town lots, recently sold at Russellville for \$3,626.50.

Alex. Clay of Paint Rock, Jackson county, had 100 fine fattening hogs to die with the cholera.

A number of cases of illicit distilling have been before the U. S. Court at Huntsville.

The frost has been general in Alabama and thick ice is reported from many places.

Huntsville is to have several new stores soon, both dry goods and groceries.

The Mercury says Huntsville must go to work, or Sheffield will take the lead in North Alabama. That's the long and short of it.

The cotton factory at Rock Mills, Randolph county, is now running on half time only—the cause of water.

The unprecedent number of wagons sold since September 1st in Huntsville in noticeable. The entire number is not far from 150, two months.

Beech sells at two and three cents per pound in Somerville, Morgan county. Montgomery would like to be in striking distance of that market.

This comes from the Fayette Journal. A little white boy under 15 years in this county, picked an average of 225 lbs. of cotton for six consecutive days.

Mr. John Crady, who lives six miles south of Ashland, on the West Point and Roanoke road, lost his storehouse with the entire contents last Friday night by fire. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Greensboro Watchman states that when the alarm of fire was sounded here last Tuesday night a certain dry goods clerk, in the excitement, seized a couple of lamps and rushed down the street to mourn his untimely death.

We endorse the following from the Huntsville Mercury: All youths are not fitted for a college education. It is not best to make a one-story brain carry a three-story education.

The North Alabama Conference meets at Florence the first of December. In consequence of Bishop Hargrove being absent in Mexico, Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of Mississippi, is to preside over the conference.

The Democrat says a mountain man who was arrested on this charge said: "Well, it is mighty hard to make peaches in a pie, stew 'em or pickle 'em, but just let a man bite 'em, and he is clapped in jail or made to pay the government more'n his year's wages. And it does seem unreasonable."

This chunk of solid sense is from the Moulton Advertiser. No man has ever risen in life and attained any prominence or influence who has been satisfied with eight hours' daily work. The career of the successful American is a record of the triumphs and achievements of hard, unceasing toil. The leaders in this country have not been eight hour men, and they never will be.

The Hartsell Index says that Madison county is about to become the banner county of the State for fine stock, and the Florence Banner thinks she is already the banner county for fine hogs. We saw some at the fair here of the Red Chester stock that will be hard to "lay over" by any other county in the State. If Madison don't carry off the blue ribbon at the coming State fair on hogs, then we want to see the hog that does.

Last Tuesday's rain was partial to the facts. There was very little living here in Atlanta, Texas. S. S. is now sold by all druggists in this country.—Journal Atlanta Texas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed tree.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed tree.

It is stated that there 574,700 more bushels of peanuts raised this year than ever before. This is a bit of glad news for the small boy and the average legislator.

Burning of gin houses seems to be going on in all parts of the State. The Butler Herald reports that Taylor & Williams had the misfortune of having their steam gin burned one day last week. About twelve bales of cotton were burned. The fire caught from a spark.

The Edwardsville Standard says: Dr. Moseley says Gen. Forney stirred up the cows in Randolph county against him, and Gen. Forney says he does not care if Moseley and the cows are against him, the people are all for him.

Clay county is one of the best in the State and has a great future. The Ashland Watchman says: A great deal of improvement can be seen in almost every section of the county. New houses being built, old ones being repaired, new gates, new fences. The long dry spell has caused some sickness.

Florence is looking up, and the Baner advises some of the men who will neither do nor let others do in the following style: "If you won't put your old worn out vacant lots into the Land Company, sell them to some man at a reasonable price that will, and get out of the way of the car of progress, and let her roll on in all her glory.

Conecuh is not one of the counties which refuses to hire its convicts to the coal companies. The Evergreen Star says: Judge Walker has made a contract with the Warrior Coke and Coal Company to hire all the prisoners now in jail who were convicted at the recent term of Circuit Court. The highest price paid for any of them was 11.75 per month, and the lowest \$5.00. This is a better arrangement than has been made by the county for her convicts at any previous time.

The Butler Herald says that one of its subscribers near Tuscumbia joined a colored church a short time since, but soon after became enraged with a neighbor and abused him considerably.

One of the members of the church, who is colored, what was done with him for using such language, and he said that he had been set back for six months, but that he was seeking.

On last Saturday morning Mr. Jack Thrash, living near Tuscumbia, Choctaw county, went out before daylight with his gun to shoot an owl in the yard, and attempting to get over the fence the lock of his gun struck something and the gun was discharged, the load taking effect in Mr. Thrash's eye, causing almost instant death. He leaves a fond wife and several children to mourn his untimely death.

The Clay county Watchman will not publish advertisements for sale of liquor, and has refused four in the last few weeks. It says: "Some of these bar-rooms are run in connection with family groceries. We will say that we do not intend to advertise liquor and wine in any shape. We are always glad to advertise family groceries, but will not lend a helping hand to the liquor traffic by advertising it. Clay county is said to be a prohibition county, the editor of the Clay county paper has never failed to vote for prohibition when he had a chance, he was reared in Randolph—the first county in Alabama to vote for prohibition."

The religious revival in Tuscaloosa is the greatest ever known in the place. The Gazette says: Last Sunday at the Presbyterian church eight young persons, from thirteen to twenty-three years of age, formed a crescent around the pulpit and made a public profession of Christ. Thirteen were baptised. At the Methodist church a much larger number, about forty converts, came

The Republican

NOVEMBER 3 1886.

Master Workman Hardy can now resume control of his large manufacturing interests at Calera.

The election in this county proves that the doctrine of a tariff for protection has no hold upon the people of Calhoun. It might be more popular if not urged by a lot of Radicals, but it would not be more honest.

The Anniston Watchman note the fact that there has been an increase in the tax this year.

This increase was caused by the levy of a special tax for bridges by the Commissioners Court, necessitated no doubt by the adoption of the policy of building iron bridges.

The gentlemen in this county who contributed to the Hardy campaign fund need not go to Solomon's Proverbs for consolation. Some where in the book (it has been a long time since we read it) it is said, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

The Atlanta New Age, which a correspondent of the Chattanooga Times says sold out to Hardy for twenty-five dollars, is poor indeed. The money by this time is doubtless gone and its character with it.

Mr. Alex. Woods, son of Judge Woods, who went to Florida some years ago, is back among his old friends here looking remarkably well.

While some distinguished advocates of tariff reform, as Messrs. Carlisle and Morrison, have been probably defeated by the labor movement, high tariff manufacturers have little to congratulate themselves over by reason of the fact. Well may the Democratic party say to them "weep not for me, but weep for yourselves." The tremendous vote for Henry George in New York, the 29,000 socialist vote in Chicago and the election of socialist Judges, and the election of an obscure man over such a man as Mr. Carlisle is all of a piece. Whatever may be its effect upon the Democratic party in the future is a matter for question. What it means so far as the wealthy classes are concerned is no matter of doubt. Mr. George has boldly announced that from the stump A Congress of men like Thobe, the wood carver who is supposed to have beaten Mr. Carlisle, with a man like Henry George as President, would make short work of the men who have grown enormously rich under the tariff, and who all along, to cover their robbery of the people have kept up such a clamor about the wrongs of labor as to have finally raised a power which may prove uncontrollable. It is like the fable of the magician who created a monster that destroyed him.

The Anniston Watchman has all along been "Democratic to the core," and gives promise to continue so under its present management. In the late election it spoke in season and out of season for the nominee for Congress of the Democratic party; but we regret that its articles on this head were not always characterized by an appeal to sound political principle, rather than that solid one which calls upon a man to vote to put money in his pocket to somebody else's injury.

If any Democrat in Anniston voted the Democratic ticket because he thought his vote would contribute to the success of the economy site at Anniston, and not from a desire to perpetuate his party and preserve to the country the benefits of its just and noble principles, then we have infinitely more respect for those Republicans in Anniston who refused to sacrifice principle to expediency and who voted for their party candidate regardless of consequences, so far as that vote affected one way or the other a local question, utterly devoid of principle, we may say on one side at least.

If a man knows why he is a Democrat, and is a Democrat from principle then he can never under any state of circumstances abandon his party standard without a sacrifice of principle, and no side issue can ever induce him to abandon its standard. Such a man needs no other incentive to duty than to know his duty and an argument to show him that to vote Democratic will be profitable to him in a pecuniary way is no compliment to him—to say the least of it.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR CALHOUN COUNTY.

The following is the vote of the several precincts of this (Calhoun) county in the Congressional election last Tuesday, the race in this District being between Forney (Democratic) and Hardy (republican).

Precincts	Forney.	Hardy.
Jacksonville	181	11
Alexandria	125	2
June Bug	61	none
Maddox	26	10
Polkville	50	none
Peeks Hill	48	7
Hollingsworths	44	none
Greens (S)	47	none
Cross Plains	106	12
Rabbit Town	54	16
White Plains	59	16
Davieville	53	5
Oxford	121	12
Sulphur Springs	37	none
Anniston	126	179
Ladiga	47	none
DeArmanville	37	5
Total	1222	259

By making the counties in the State of Alabama as small as those in Georgia, both Jacksonville and Anniston could have a court house. What says the Jacksonville Republican to a division of Calhoun county.—Anniston Watchman.

All along the Watchman has been going to take the "whole hog" will or nill, and we are at a loss to account for the sudden liberality of the Watchman in proposing a "divide" now, unless the reason can be found in the recent election.

However, that is neither here nor there. The REPUBLICAN and the Watchman do not have the disposal of the matter;

if they did we should be too

consent. As much as we would

like to be cut off from the reliably

Radical box of Anniston, re

gard for our Democratic friends of

Oxford and other parts of the

"Southern end" would "give up-

ause." A county made up of

the lower part of Calhoun, a part

of Cleburne and that part of Tal

adega embracing the furnaces

controlled by the men who own

the Anniston furnaces would be

Radical at both ends and Demo

cratic in the middle. Thus the

Democratic box of Oxford would

be placed between the devil and

the deep sea and we could never

look one of them in the face again

if we should contribute to putting

them in such an unhappy plight.

Then again the Constitution of

Alabama is in the way; but this

latter difficulty might be obviated

if a Constitutional convention

should be called, as is now mooted

by the State press. In the

light of these difficulties our bro

ther of the Watchman must really

excuse us for the present. Meantime he may resume business

"at the same old stand" and pro

ceed to move her.

Don't monkey with our neighbor Lon Grant up the road unless you expect to get floored. You surely have not forgotten about the piece he wrote so nobly not

long since. To several chronic

tariff dissenters we throw this out

—Talladega Advance.

The tariff is something that may be discussed without temper, being one of policy; but it seems that its advocates have no toleration for one who believes in the "greatest good for the greatest number." The REPUBLICAN has had bitter things in the past, only because bitter things were first printed of its editor, because he spoke his convictions freely. The REPUBLICAN has no ambition to be considered belligerant, and would always rather avoid a quarrel than seek one.

The second number of the Telephone, a new paper at Centre, Cherokee county, edited by Rev. W. H. Burton has reached our table. It is exceedingly neat in its typography and general make up, diversified in the matter it lays before its readers, and is edited evidently with care. We shall draw largely from it in making up our news of surrounding counties and place it on our exchange list with pleasure.

The Jacksonville Republican is a most elegant paper, but fails to give us enough local news from Jacksonville.—Anniston Watchman.

The Jacksonville Republican is a first rate weekly but came to us last week without any local news items, or even county items.—Birmingham Chronicle.

Brettren, don't be too hard on us. Remember there was a circus in town that week.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphteria and Canker Mouth. Rowan, Dean & Co.

Fine lot of Jeans and Jeanes pants just received at A. L. Stew

Mr. Hardy's canvass with the negro voters of this county was a dismal failure, notwithstanding the fact that he was known to be a Republican.

The issue having changed from forty acres and a mule" to the tariff, our colored brother finds himself somewhat at a loss to understand the situation.

One of them remarked to the editor of this paper recently:

"Boss, I don't understand about this protection business folks keep on talking bout. Dey say it makes some folks powerful rich and I spec it does, but it havn't helped me any. All I know about protection is dat I have had to protect myself from de poor house, and bad to work like hell at dat. And I observe sah it's de same way wid mos of de laborin men what I know. No, sah, I didn't vote for dat man Hardy."

The returns show that Gen. Forney has beaten Hardy about as badly as other Radicals who have heretofore tackled him. "It is a very busy time" at this season of the year, but always enough good Democrats in the District can be found who will give an hour or two on election day to wiping up the earth with any Radical who aspires to go to Congress from this district.

WHAT DID IT.

Everybody will have a theory explanatory of democratic reverses Tuesday. Some will attribute it to Cleveland and his civil service administration, others to free trade and still others to a thousand and one other causes more or less prominent.

If there is one cause more than another to which recent democratic losses can be directly traced it is general apathy and indifference of democrats on the day of election. If this is doubted just turn to the election reports and compare "the stay-away democratic vote" of Tuesday with that of two years ago and convince yourself. Next to this omission of duty at the polls by democratic voters the laboring classes, voting for men advocating labor principles seem to account for a great falling off in the democratic vote; but more than any one thing, republicans arrayed against democratic indifference "explains the reason why." We should ascribe this apathy, not to dissatisfaction with the policies of the administration, but simply an overweening consciousness of present power and possession.—Montgomery Dispatch.

HOW IT LOOKS.

Tuesday's election resulted anything but favorably to the democracy. The gloomy outlook indicated in the dispatches of yesterday is confirmed by later and more reliable news of this morning. There is little cause for congratulation, but reason for great disappointment. The democratic party will have to awake from the thrall that a wide spread lethargy seems to have thrown around it, and from now on present a bold front if it hopes to improve its victory of two years ago. The result of Tuesday teaches us this much if nothing more.

We have two years in which to ponder over causes of present defeat and it is time to prepare our selves to profit from what we shall learn. The late contest has resulted in a series of democratic surprises. First in order may be ranked our defeat in Virginia, where the republicans have unexpectedly gained three congressmen in a southern state we had concluded once more safe in the democratic column. In Indiana the democrats lose three congressmen, and Morrison is defeated in Illinois. Morrison's defeat is a severe loss to the party in and out of congress. His district, however, has always been republican and he has carried it against all odds heretofore, but it was not to be expected that he would always be able to do so. His defeat, therefore, while it is to be regretted, is not at all surprising. The democrats have probably gained one congressman each in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska and Tennessee, and one or two in other states, but the republican gains are very large, leaving the question as to which party has a majority in the house in doubt.

The greatest surprise, and the one least expected, is the defeat of Speaker Carlisle by Throck, a knight of labor candidate. It was not even generally known that Carlisle had any opposition in his district, and the announcement of his defeat has fallen upon the country like a thunder clap from a cloudless sky.

Taking it all together, Tuesday was not a good day for the democracy.—Montgomery Dispatch.

A. L. Stewart & Bro.,

can suit you in clothing. Call and see them.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Peter Acker deceased, will sell on the premises on the 29th day of Nov. 1886 at public outcry to the highest bidder the real estate belonging to said estate lying in Calhoun county, Alabama, as follows, viz: The NE^{1/4} of the NW^{1/4} of section 18, except 10 acres in northwest corner of said quarter; also the SE^{1/4} of the NW^{1/4} and NE^{1/4} of SE^{1/4} of section 24, township 15, range 6, east; also the SW^{1/4} of the NW^{1/4} and SE^{1/4} of SW^{1/4} of section 17, lying on the west side of the SW^{1/4} of the NW^{1/4} in all section 18, township 15, and range 6, east; also SW^{1/4} of SE^{1/4} except 10 acres in the north-east corner of said quarter, situated also in section 18, township 15, and range 6, 165 acres more or less; also the SW^{1/4} of NE^{1/4} and NE^{1/4} of SE^{1/4}, and SW^{1/4} of SE^{1/4}, all in section 21, township 15, and range 5, east, 120 acres, making in all in the two sections 285 acres more or less, and also the rents of said lands for 1886.

Terms of Sale.—The land will be sold for one-third cash and balance on a credit of one and two years in equal payments with interest from day of sale, notes with at least two good and sufficient sureties will be required; also personal property. All sums under five dollars cash, and all sums of five dollars and upwards on a credit of 12 months with interest from date of sale, note and two good sureties will be required.

J. T. VINSON,

Administrator

Probating Will.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court, Special Term,

Oct. 26, 1886.

This day came John H. Caldwell and filed in Court a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ellen Boozer, late of said county deceased, and also, at same time filed her petition in writing and under oath praying for an order and proceedings to probate and admit to Record, said Will.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 26th day of November 1886 be and is hereby appointed the day on which to hear said petition and for the Probating of said last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ellen Boozer, late of said county deceased, and also, at same time file her petition in writing and under oath praying for an order and proceedings to probate and admit to Record, said Will.

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ALL SORTS.

Moves in the best society—a fan.

No man would hang a picture frame because of its gilt.

When a singer's voice fails, he cannot take up his notes.

The conductor is a ladies man. He is always after the fare.

A friend in need is a friend—who generally strikes you for a quarter.

Wealth may not bring happiness but it forms a very good substitute for it.

A tourist without money is a tramp. A tramp who has money is a tourist.

An over due steamer—the tea kettle that failed to boil with its usual rapidity.

A debt of gratitude is too often compromised at about 10 cents on the dollar.

Why is an old war horse like a good book-keeper? Because he is a famous charger.

A traveller recently returned from Alaska tells of a bear being killed by mosquitoes.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Because they should be "carried out."

Why is a man who can't learn by experience like a laurel? Because he is an evergreen.

The next congress will be the 50th congress. Let us hope it will also be a 50th congress.

Speaking of wages, it is when the harvest comes that the farmers go for general cut down.

An astronomer now states that the moon is on fire. This is in rebuttal of the green-cheese theory.

Fish is good brain food, except in instances when it doesn't find anything to assimilate with.

Some men are like toads—you have to poke them with a stick before they make their biggest jump.

"There's very little change in men's trousers this year," remarked a tailor as he failed to collect a bill.

"Man," said Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges bones with another."

Husband—"That fence wants painting badly; I think I'll do it myself." Wife—"Yes, do it yourself if you think it wants to be done badly."

"I aim to tell the truth," said a New York fisherman. "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot in America."

It is about time for somebody among the back seats to raise up and remark that the mosquito bar, like the campaign lie, is made out of hole cloth.

"Ah," said Jebokus, taking his friend's badly, "he has got his mother's eyes—and my hair," he added, as the youthful prodigy grabbed him by the foretop.

"What a beautiful form!" exclaimed Mrs. Nifty, the first time she saw an eel; "such a long waist you know."

Fond mother (to bachelor uncle)—"Why John, don't let the baby play with that gold toothpick, he'll swallow it." Bachelor uncle—"Oh, that won't do any harm. I have a string tied to it so I can't lose it."

Policeman—Have you a permit to play here? Organ-grinder—No, but it amuses the little ones so much. Policeman—Then you will have the goodness to accompany me. Organ-grinder—Very well, sir, what do you wish to sing.

Doris' Circus.

Special to the Dispatch.

Selma, Nov. 1.—John B. Doris, with his crowd of pick-pockets and cut-throats, give a first class humbug in place of a performance, here to-night. The day parade was given at 10:30 and a large crowd on all corners witnessed it. The performance does not begin to compare with the average ten cent show. To those who remember the occurrence, no doubt that the crimes committed by the Doris gang in Kentucky last year will serve as a warning.

Mother, remember that no medicine cures; it simply assists nature in relieving itself of an unnatural condition of the system. Worms disarrange—Shriner's Indian Vermifuge kills and drives them from the system, thus removing the cause of disease.

Of eighty girls who landed at Castle Garden the other day fifty two were red-headed. When even foreign nations begin to paint this country red it is getting high time to call a halt.

An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Morris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says that he had been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, and until he began taking Electric Bitters and anointing his hands and feet with Buckland's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints or need a Blood Purifier. Sold by W. M. Nibet. No. 3

E. G. MORRIS & SONS,

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Gearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical millwright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mill, and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.

We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NEW

LIVERY STABLE CROOK & PRIVETT

(Successors to McClellan & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

Vehicles and Harness are New.

AND

OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will appreciate a liberal share of patronage, we are yours, respectively,

CROOK & PRIVETT

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

PURE FRESH DRUGS,

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement.

J. T. NUNNELLY. J. J. SKELTON.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Jacksonville and Anniston.

CHRISTMAS AND

New Year's Goods,

HENRY A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer

Just receiving a magnificent line of

Christmas articles, such as Writing

Desks, Work Boxes, Photograph an

Autograph Albums, Scrap Book

Post Set, Jewel Cases, China and

Glass Toys and Ornaments, Game

Vases, China Cups and Saucers, Doll

Christmas Tree Ornaments, Wa

ndles, Lanterns, Velvet and Ebon

Cabinet Picture Frames, Bibles, Prayer Books, Poetical gift Books, Standard and Juvenile Books, Pictures,

Christmas Cards

Pianos and Organs at lowest man-

ufacturer's prices for cash or on instal-

ments. Wall paper and bordering; low prices—orders solicited.

dec 14-15

JAS. HUTCHISON

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel,) ALA.

CHRISTMAS AND

New Year's Goods,

HENRY A. SMITH

ROME, GEORGIA.

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Pianos and Organs at lowest man-

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prices—orders solicited.

dec 14-15

W. C. LAND,

WATCHMAKER,

And Jeweler,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will repair the Watch and Jewelry re-

quired on all Gold Watches. A Good Stock

of materials on hand at all times. Agent for the

Elgin Watch Co., and agent for the Merid

idian Cutlery Co.

Administrator's Sale of Land.

By virtue of an order of sale grant-

ed by the Probate Court of said Cal-

houn County, State of Alabama, the

undersigned administrator of the es-

tate of Spyvy Cannon, deceased, will

sell at public outcry, to the highest

bidders, on the premises, on Wednes-

day the 24th day of November 1888,

the estate belonging to the said Spy-

vy Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction

"A" (31 acres) in section 33, T.

12, R. 5, and Fractions 2, 3, 8, and

five more of Fraction 4; and $\frac{1}{2}$ of

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 28, T. 13, R. 12, mak-

ing 250 acres more or less, lying in

Calhoun county, Alabama.

Terms—One-third cash and balance

in notes of one and two years, bearing

interest from date, with two good se-

cureties.

C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,

Administrator

and Executor.

Oct 25-26.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,

Administrators.

Oct 26-27.

ILL. STEVENSON,

L. W. GRANT.

Oct 27-28.

ILL. STEVENSON,

L. W. GRANT.

JACKSONVILLE

ALABAMA

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1886.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

"Sharp! Have to be sharp? I believe you, my boy, the way of transgressors may be hard, but the ones of those who have to watch them are certainly harder, especially in our trade. Sharp's the word with us all the time."

Bullion, my friend, whose laugh he made the above remark was not as jolly as usual, is known to one of the largest and most reliable dealers in jewelry and precious stones in a prominent city.

"Was I ever bit?" he continued. "Yes, I have been bit, and in the worst way, too. As I have acknowledged this much to you, I don't do to every man, I as well tell the worst and last complete swindle of which I was ever made the victim."

"It was just after the close of

our civil war when, in certain

lands, money was plenty as prom-

ises in the mouth of a candidate

one day in August, all my clerks

but one were away on vacation,

and I was tending shop." Busi-

ness was quiet, and I thought,

gazed upon the almost deserted

streets; that for all the profit there

was in keeping open, we might as

well shut up and be off to the sea-

shore with the rest of the creation."

"My attention was aroused from

such reverie by the opening of the

store door. I looked up as they

entered a perfect type of the ele-

gentleman. His clothing

was of the best material and in

through good taste. He was tall,

handsome, dignified, with snow-

white necktie and gold-rimmed

spectacles aside his aristocratic

nose. He might be a bank presi-

dent, a member of the United

States senate, a minister, or a

shop. He certainly looked re-

markable enough to be either or

all in one."

"I was prepossessed in his favor

at an instant and set him down for

sure customer if I could suit him

any possible amount of care and

trouble.

"I have been recommended to

you sir—Mr. Bullion, I believe? I

owed—by Messrs. Blank, Blank &

I understand you have the best collection or assort-

ment of diamonds in the city."

"I believe, honestly sir, that no

other house in the country carries

larger or more varied stock," I

spoke proudly.

"Well, my daughter is with me

here, from the West, and has met

the gentlemen to whom she has

been engaged for several years.

He has been through the war and

won the high promotion he

merits, but his leave of absence

will not give him time to visit our

far-off home, and I have, weakly

perhaps, yielded to the solicitation

of the young people and consent

that the wedding should takes

place here and immediately.

"My motherless girl is all I have

on earth, and lacking time to make

preparations for more rational

gifts I must do the best I can in

the way of trinkets, and deck her

out with the gauds that all women

love so well." At all events, dia-

monds are a good investment. But

let me let us see what you have

that might please my little girl."

"I displayed my entire stock;

say after tray of glittering gems I

produced and though he handled

them and held them up in differ-

ent lights there was not one sign

of those suspicious movements

which dealers have learned to

know so well and to watch for so

surely.

"At last he made his selections

pair of ear-rings, \$300; a brace-

let, \$500; a brooch, \$150; a solita-

ire, \$200, and a lace pin for the

only bride-smaid, \$100. All these

were set with the finest, first-water

diamonds, you will understand,

\$150! Rather a good hour's

work for a hot August morning

isn't it?

"My customer was particular

about the cases in which these

precious gifts were to repose. The

usual ones would not satisfy his

fastidious taste, and so I fitted the

trinkets into special receptacles

which brought the amount up

to \$150 more.

"When this was done, or while

it was being done, the gentleman

was busy counting over the con-

tents of a large Russian leather

purse-book, and when I handed

in the small but valuable pack-

age and the bill (the bill, from

force of habit, being presented a

little in advance) he passed me

over a check and some bank notes.

"The check is perfectly good,"

he said, and I at once

recognized the genuine signature.

Blank, Blank & Blank those names he held mentioned

first; the notes also were good,

until I was convinced at a glance

there was \$1,500 in all.

"Replacing the large wallet in

his breast pocket, he produced a

smaller purse and proceeded to

pay the balance. Twelve dollars

easily found, but the seventy

cents seemed to be non est

as felt in all his pockets until I

pushed for shame of myself.

"My dear sir," said, "never

and we have never been able to

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1886.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

THE STOLEN DIAMONDS.

mind that trifles; I assure you I am perfectly satisfied."

"No, sir; I don't do business that way," he replied with some warmth. "I owe no man a cent," and he began again to search for the coin. It never struck me outside until now I'm fool enough to tell it to you."

ALL STUFF.

CARLISLE STRONGER THAN HE EVER WAS.

HIS OPPONENT'S VOTE NOT MORE THAN HALF THAT OF HIS LAST ADVERSARY—NOT A REVENGE TACTIC DEFEAT THOUGH PROTESTANT TO SAY SO—CARLISLE INTERVIEWED.

"CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—The official count in the sixth Kentucky district was made to day, gives Carlisle 768 majority. Carlisle was visited to-night by a representative of the Associated Press, who asked him what, in his opinion, was the cause of the comparatively small majority received by him at the recent election. He said: "If the vote against me Tuesday had been larger than the vote against me heretofore, some significance might be attached to it. Such however is not the fact. Two years ago my opponent received 9,325 votes or nearly, if not quite, twice as many as was cast against me Tuesday, and yet two years ago my majority was nearly six thousand. If it had been generally supposed the opposition to me really amounted to anything, I think my majority at this election would have been 6,000 or 7,000. Outside of the cities and towns adjacent to them it was scarcely known that I had an opponent, and even in the cities and towns my friends attached very little importance to the opposition. They were thrown off their guard by the fact that several times heretofore candidates had announced themselves in opposition and had received a very small vote. They supposed it would be the same way this time, and therefore gave scarcely any attention to the election."

Being asked if his views on the tariff affected the vote to any extent, Mr. Carlisle said:

"The tariff question had no more influence upon the vote this time than it had at previous elections than it had at the election to which it was attached.

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The Republican.

Trustee's Sale
Administrator's Sale
Commissioner's Land Sale;
Court Notice.
Annual Settlement Notice.

The commissioners Court has been in session this week.

Improvements have been made on the Presbyterian church.

Mr. O. Camp and family of Sugar Valley, Georgia are visiting relatives in Jacksonville.

For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

The editor left for Montgomery Monday and has been gone all week, which must account for any defects in this issue of the REPUBLICAN.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 40 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

The Anniston Watchman is now issued Tri-Weekly.

A. L. Stewart & Bro., can suit you in clothing. Call and see them.

Caleb Bryant, living six miles west of Jacksonville got his house burned Sunday night. Everything he had was consumed.

Mr. R. H. Middleton is now with A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Sleepless nights, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Mr. D. Z. Goodlett is on his second round collecting taxes.

Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

The Montgomery Advertiser failed to reach Jacksonville last Thursday.

A large stock of Ready-made Clothing just received and at prices lower than ever offered before. Come and examine before our stock is picked over. Crow Bros.

Mr. A. L. Jones, of Anniston, was in Jacksonville Thursday.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Mr. S. W. McLane has moved his Jewelry Store to the brick store-room of Dr. J. Y. Nisbet.

Bondurant, on Depot street, keeps Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Meat, Lard, Hams, Cheese, Grits and a full line of Can Goods, and defies competition in prices. Give him a call.

Mr. J. O. Camp went down to Talladega Friday, to regulate the power press for the Advance office.

TO RENT—40 acres of rich land 2 miles south of Jacksonville. Stock furnished.

H. L. Stevenson.

There has been a drove of horses and mules in town this week.

The following gentlemen went down from Jacksonville to Montgomery to take a look at the Legislature:

Gen. Wm. H. Forney, Hon. Jas. Brook, Solicitor T. J. Martin, Hon. D. Hammond, Chas. Martin, W. Caldwell, L. W. Grant.

That hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure, we guarantee it. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Can anybody ever recall time before yesterday, when an Alabama legislature met without the ceremony of prayer?—Montgomery Advertiser.

Protectionists haven't quit kicking themselves yet, for laughing at loud about Speaker Carlisle's defeat before it was properly announced. These protectionists are a previous set anyhow. Montgomery Advertiser.

Another big lot of shoes received today. We can fit anyone with quality of shoes at low prices. All before our assortment is broken. Respectfully, Crow Bros.

Call at Mrs. R. H. Middletons Millinery store and see a nice line of Ladies' Misses' and children's hats, velvet, ribbon, Astrakan, Ostrich plumes, tips, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, hose and garments, and in fact everything kept in a first class Millinery store.

Mrs. R. H. MIDDLETON.

Fine lot of Jeans and Jeanies just received at A. L. Stew & Bro.

There seems to be an epidemic among the hogs in town something like quinsy, and many have died. In fact they are dying daily in the streets, and elsewhere. All day last Sunday a dead hog lay in the street near the Baptist church, and only a few days before the buzzards devoured one in the street near Mrs. Alexander's. The council should pass an ordinance prohibiting hogs running at large at least until the sick hogs all die or get well. They are a nuisance and the council has authority to prohibit it as such, although they have no right, perhaps, to impound hogs, yet they can require owners of hogs to keep them up and make the failure to do so a violation of municipal law punishable by fine as other violations are.

On last Monday Jim Adkins colored, was tried before Judge Emmett F. Crook, on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses and acquitted. This is perhaps the first case tried before Judge Crook in the County court.

The appearance of the public square is greatly improved by the removal of the bulletin boards on the Forney corner on which the Dorris circus pictures were posted.

Boy suits from 6 years old and up, at very low prices at Crow Bros.

If you want bargain in shoes go to Crow Bros. and get you a pair before they are all sold.

This would be a comparatively happy world if everyone knew the virtues of SMITH'S BILL BEANS as a family medicine, and acted upon that knowledge. One half the needs of the world comes from ailments which affect both a bad stomach or a bad liver. Chiefest among these are dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache and Neuralgia.

BILL BEANS will cure all of these, besides all inflammatory diseases. Dose: One Bean.

We are glad to bear that little Nannie Ross, who has been quite sick for the past two weeks is convalescing.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.
FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Walker county gave Long 278 majority for Congress over Bank head.

There is only one prisoner confined in Cleburne county jail.

The East Alabama presbyterian has been in session at Columbia. The next meeting will be held at Anniston.

Lawrenceville subscribed \$8,000 and Alabeville \$2,000 to the East Tullahoma & St. Andrews Bay Air Line in one day.

The people of Henry county have offered a reward of \$400 for the capture of the murderer of Mr. Abe Saunders.

The Mobile Register opposes a constitutional convention. The Register must not judge all Alabama by its dull, dead town.

Mr. D. S. Calvin, who was so severely burned by the recent boiler explosion at Orville, Dallas county, has sufficiently recovered to be up again.

Twenty-three new houses have been built in Russellville this year, and many others are being erected. The demand for dwelling houses cannot be supplied.

The gin house containing six bales of seed cotton and four hundred bushels of cotton seed on the plantation of Capt. R. T. Simpson, one mile from Florence, was consumed by fire last Monday night which originated from the falling of a lamp. Loss not less than one thousand dollars. No insurance.

The Vernon (Lamar county) correspondent of the Mobile Register says we are about done gathering crops, which are turning out much less than was expected some time ago; will be short, but enough made to supply home consumption. The Memphis and Birmingham railroad is being built through the north part of this county, and has large quantities of hands as well as stock to feed, and has run corn up to 80 cents per bushel. Otherwise corn would not sell for more than 50 cents.

Go to Bondurant's for low prices in staple and fancy Groceries.

Large lot of Ready Made Clothing just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN.
A GUARANTEE GIVEN.
Patronize a Southern Industry.

We have just received a large lot of Ladies' and Misses' fine shoes made by Hall & Ordway Manufacturing Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

You can get cabbage, potatoes, cheese, white fish, mackerel and everything else usually kept in a first class grocery store, at Porter, Martin & Co's.

Buggies of the best quality at Porter, Martin & Co's.

Wagon materials at Porter, Martin & Co's.

Fine lot of Tobacco and Cigars at Bondurant's.

Children who are troubled with worms are pale in the face, blue rings around their eyes, pick the nose, have variable appetites, are fretful by spells, have bad dreams, are restless in sleep. Dr. J. H. McLean's Liquid Candy Vermifuge will kill and expel these troublesome parasites 25 cents a bottle. Apr 24-3m

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her enfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, \$1.00 per bottle. Apr 24-3m

Send in your orders in the morning and your goods will be delivered at 4 p. m. if you buy from Porter, Martin & Co.

NOTICE!

To Teachers and Patrons.

I have now a large selection of books of all kinds, which will be sold at the very lowest figures. I will guarantee that it will be to your interest to see me and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,
V. L. THOMPSON.

Anniston, Ala.

Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Men's Heavy Colored Working Shirts, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Good Linen Bosom Shirts, reinforced, worth 75c at 40c.
Men's Splendid Linen Bosom Shirts, double back and front, worth \$1.00 at 60c.

Extra Quality Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, open back and front, plain and plaited bosoms, at all prices.
Men's Under Shirts (Heavy Knit Merino), worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Under Shirts Heavy Knit—all wool), worth \$1.00 at 50c.
Splendid Heavy all wool Shirts, worth \$1.50 at \$1.00.
Men's Brown Drill Drawers, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Merino Knit Drawers, worth 75c at 25c.
Men's Canton Flannel Drawers, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Canton Flannel Drawers (extra heavy), worth 75c at 50c.
Men's Heavy Knit Drawers (all wool), worth \$1.00 at 50c.
Boys Fancy Shirts, worth 50c at 25c.
Boys Fancy Shirt Waists, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Half Hose, worth 10c at 5c.
Men's Half Hose, Heavy British, worth 20c at 10c.
Men's Heavy Fancy Half Hose, worth 25c at 10c.
Men's best British Half Hose, worth 35c at 25c.
Men's handsome Silk Scarfs and Ties, worth 50c at 25c.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired, and satisfaction guaranteed. Shop with F. M. Davis. Sep 25-

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder is equal to any. A good deal of it is imported from England, and is not equal to any made here. Men's Heavy Colored Working Shirts, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Good Linen Bosom Shirts, reinforced, worth 75c at 40c.
Men's Splendid Linen Bosom Shirts, double back and front, worth \$1.00 at 60c.

Extra Quality Fine Linen Bosom Shirts, open back and front, plain and plaited bosoms, at all prices.
Men's Under Shirts (Heavy Knit) worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Under Shirts Heavy Knit Merino, worth 75c at 50c.
Men's Under Shirts Heavy Knit—all wool), worth \$1.00 at 50c.
Splendid Heavy all wool Shirts, worth \$1.50 at \$1.00.
Men's Brown Drill Drawers, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Merino Knit Drawers, worth 75c at 25c.
Men's Canton Flannel Drawers, worth 50c at 25c.
Men's Heavy Knit Drawers (all wool), worth \$1.00 at 50c.
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CAPT. J. M. ANDERSON.

We clip the following sketch from the Montgomery Advertiser about a former Calhoun county man.

John Monroe Anderson was born in Monroe county, Tennessee on March 3d, 1834. His father was John Anderson, of Virginia who removed to Tennessee when he was a thrifty farmer. His mother was Miss Mary Coker, a native of Tennessee.

When he was an infant his parents moved to Benton, now Calhoun county, Alabama. He attended the country schools near Cross Plains, when not at work on the farm. He was appointed deputy sheriff of the county as soon as he arrived at age; and so administered his trust as to win the confidence of the people, with whom he became quite popular.

His natural tastes, however, inclined him to farming and his integrity, business habits and skill as a farmer, caused him to be sought after to manage plantations. He was employed by Col. James B. Martin to superintend his estates, which were quite extensive for that country.

When the war broke out he was engaged in these congenial pursuits; but hastily quit the plow to take up the sabre in defense of his country, and was the first man to enlist in 1861 in the Powell Dragoons, a cavalry company, composed mainly of men from Calhoun and Cherokee counties.

The company was ordered to Montgomery, where with other companies, it formed the famous First Regiment of Alabama cavalry, under Col. James H. Clanton. D. T. Blakey (afterwards Colonel) was elected Captain; W. S. Rees (afterwards Colonel) was elected First Lieutenant, and Dr. S. I. Hughes second Lieutenant, and the subject of this sketch was elected junior second Lieutenant.

In the first engagement at Shiloh he behaved with great gallantry, and was twice wounded. He rejoined his command in time to take part in the severe engagement at Guntown.

The command accompanied Bragg on his march to Kentucky, and participated in the engagements at Mumfordsville, Perryville and Green river, and for weeks covered the retreat from Kentucky, being under fire day and night.

The good qualities of the officers and men had not escaped Gen. Wheeler, who had the command detached as his escort. He was always at the front, and so was his escort; and it was very hard service under him, being constantly under fire.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the subject of this sketch was promoted to the captaincy of his company. He was constantly with Wheeler in all his operations until the end of the war, and was under fire probably as often as any member of the army of the Tennessee. Though so much exposed, he escaped without further wounds than in his first fight, and was never afterwards absent, except for a few days, either on account of sickness or on leave. He was a thorough-going soldier, and his men were greatly attached to him.

After the war he returned to Calhoun county, and at the first election under the Patton government, was elected sheriff of the county by a handsome vote. Office was not to his taste, and he resigned before his term expired, to engage in planting in Montgomery.

In 1879 he married Miss Clementine J. Wells, of Calhoun county, and then settled down permanently in Montgomery, where he has ever since been engaged in managing large estates, having the care of as many as eight plantations at a time, and cultivating several thousand acres of land. His management has been so skillful that, as a rule, his plantations prospered, while others were less fortunate.

His sterling qualities, rugged honesty, and hard "horse-sense," made the people of the county desirous of his services as a legislator, and at the Democratic primaries in 1886 he received a handsome vote for a seat in the House, and was nominated by acclamation in the convention, and elected at the August election.

The Democratic party is the friend of labor. It is the party of the common people. While it has its share of rich men, it has more than a share of them who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The bulk of the nation's laborers are in its ranks, and from it is the immense and powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, withdrawn its membership. It is the party which has the house we live in by raising the foundations while the Republican party is satisfied to leave the foundations in the mud and raise the roof.—N. Y. Herald.

A Captain's Particular Discovery. Capt. Coleridge, son of Weymouth, flying between Atlanta, Ga. and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleridge household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at W. M. Nibet's Drug Store.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS,

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA,

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys, Gearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

Our Mr. E. G. Morris, senior member of the firm, has an experience of forty-three years as a practical millwright and has given the highest satisfaction wherever he has undertaken work. The firm will take contracts to build or repair Mills and other Water Powers generally. Estimates furnished for new work or repairs on application.

We refer to any parties now using our Wheel as to its durability, efficiency and simplicity of parts. It is composed of very few pieces and is cheaper than any other first-class wheel on the market. All work given us, pushed to completion with dispatch and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders and correspondence solicited.

NEW LIVERY STABLE CROOK & PRIVETT

(Successors to McClelen & Crook.)

Are now prepared to accommodate the public with the best of turn-outs of every description, as our

Vehicles and Harness are New,

AND

OUR STOCK YOUNG AND FAST.

Good comfortable conveyances meet all trains. Charges moderate. Our motto is "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Trusting that the people of Jacksonville and visitors will appreciate our

share of patronage, we are yours, respectively;

CROOK & PRIVETT

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

APOTHECARY & DRUGS,

(NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE)

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock, has endeavored to meet every requirement

nowhere else.

J. T. NUNNELLY.

J. J. SKELTON

NUNNELLY & SKELTON,

UNDERTAKERS,

Will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Coffins, Caskets and Burial Robes &c. Prompt attention will be given to all orders. Place of business East side of public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

sept29th NUNNELLY & SKELTON.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles. Good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

sept21st

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

NEW,

BRIGHT,

TASTEFUL.

Just receiving an elegant stock of the latest and most fashionable Goods. Sample Goods of every description, at prices that will bear competition from any point.

Boots, Shoes, nice stock of Ready Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and everything kept in a

General Variety Store.

Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods etc. etc.

oct23rd Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

A. L. STEWART & BRO.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans at most favorable rates on

FARM LANDS

as security. Loans made on no other security whatever.

Parties desiring to borrow should apply in person for rates, and bring all the deeds they have in possession relating to the land offered as security.

Money loaned at cheaper rates than the banks give, on three and five years, in annual installments, in

Calhoun, Cleburne, Etowah, Cherokee

and St. Clair counties.

L. W. GRANT.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphite of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of Cow Liver Oil that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

GROULDFUL AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-

ERAL DEBILITY, COUGH AND THROAT AF-

FECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OP-

HICHES. It is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and used by the best Physicians

in the country and of the world.

For sale by all Druggists.

25c per fl. oz. for small quantities. Ad-

dress SCOTT & LEWIS, New York.

THE undersigned has opened, in the brick store room of Judge Walker on the south side of the public square, a full line of

B. G. McCLELEN,

County Surveyor,

Alexandria, Ala.

New Family Grocery.

The undersigned has opened, in the

brick store room of Judge Walker on

the south side of the public square, a

full line of

STAPLE

AND

Fancy Groceries,

consisting of Bacon, Flour, Bran, Su-

gar, Coffee, Mackarel, Canned goods,

Confections, Queensware, and a hun-

dred other articles of necessity and

luxury, which he designs offering at

such reasonable prices as to invite

custom.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

T. M. Blacking.

A liberal share of public patronage

is respectfully solicited.

Call and See Me.

May 2-11 F. M. DAVIS.

Sept 11-14

W. H. WILLIAMS

Prop'tr Anniston Clothing Company.

ULLMAN BROS, Proprietors.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

FROM THIS DAY ON OF THE

ANNISTON CLOTHING COMPANY

Having purchased the entire stock of Ready Made Clothing, and

Shirts and a fine line of Gents Furnishing Goods of

WILLIAMS at a

Sweeping Reduction for the

Customer.

WE MUST AND WILL BE SO

Merchants will do well to examine our stock as we will sell them

at less than Manufacturer's prices. Call early and secure bargains at the

lowest price.

W. H. WILLIAMS

Prop'tr Anniston Clothing Company.

ULLMAN BROS, Proprietors.

ATTRACTIVE Fall and Winter Stock of Goods

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICE

J. M. VANSANDT,

(Near the Depot, on Depot Street.)

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will offer a fine line of Fall Goods this season at prices that are

below capture trade. For instance, will sell

A Good Brogan Shoe at \$1.00, C

From 4 cts. Up, Worsted From

cts. Up, Flour From \$2 Up,

Sugar 15 lbs to \$1 up,

All other lines of goods very cheap indeed.

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries,

Constitute a fine and varied stock. Will not be undersold.

aug28-3m

NOW RECEIVING

and in stock, a very large lot of

Standard Prints, 5cts Yard Cas-

A fine display of

White Goods, Dress Goods, Lawns &c.

select stock of

Gents' Ready-Made Clothing.

of latest styles, at remarkably

The Republican.

NOVEMBER 29 1886.

The Convicts.

During the canvass in this country prior to the August election, one of the Anniston papers assailed the editor of this paper, among other things charging that, while a member of the Legislature, he had been placed upon a committee to examine into the condition of the convicts, and that he had failed to perform his duty while in that position—that he was indifferent to the interests of that unfortunate class &c. The charge was then unnoticed because it was a side issue and the REPUBLICAN was too much engaged in trying to secure the election of the nominees of the Democratic party to spare time to a discussion of his legislative record. When the election was over it was thought best by us not to continue any discussion growing out of it and thus keep alive the deep feeling growing out of it. So the matter dropped.

But now comes the Governor in his message and tells of the work of that committee to investigate the condition of the convicts and the beneficial legislation that followed their report. It is a complete vindication of the faithfulness of the committee and completely answers the charge made against the editor of the REPUBLICAN who was a member of the committee. The "official report" alluded to is the report then made by that committee of inspection. The Governor says:

Prior to 1882 little was known of the treatment and condition of convicts to the penitentiary. It was known that from the time of its organization the penitentiary had been a source of trouble, solicitude and expense. Whether the convicts had been worked by the State under a warden, or controlled by others under leases, the financial results were always the same, though there had been some improvements in this respect, in later years, and since 1878 they had been self-sustaining. Of the convicts there was a uniform report of kind, considerate treatment, and uniform tales of an appalling mortality, and nothing more. It was not until four years ago that an official report informed the Governor and public that the convict camps were unfit for use without ventilation, without adequate supplies of water, crowded to excess, filthy beyond description, and infested with vermin, and that the convicts were poorly fed, insufficiently clothed, excessively fatigued, cruelly punished, overtasked, and neglected when sick.

This information followed energetic efforts on the part of the warden and inspectors to mitigate existing evils by the exercise of the power and authority then conferred upon them, and to correct abuses, then first known, that approached the State. The Legislature promptly passed the act of February 22, 1883, to regulate the hiring and treatment of State and county convicts, under which much was accomplished.

The act of February 17, 1885, which made some radical changes in the convict system and in the manner of the State's experiment in the use of convict labor, was a well-considered effort in the direction of the humane ends of adequate punishment for crime. This provided for effective inspection and armed the authorities with power to enforce all needed rules and regulations for the protection of the State and of the convicts. Under the operation of this act, the convicts have "made enough attention which improved hospitals, a plentiful and varied diet, better cooking, more comfortable cells and beds, and more attention to all the details of prison life and the observance of hygienic laws," while there has been an intelligent and persistent effort to adjust every man's task to his strength and skill. Well-fed, comfortably housed, properly clad, and not overtasked, their health has been good, and the death rate is very small. With an average of about six hundred convicts, there were twenty-seven deaths in 1885, and sixteen in 1886, four of the latter from causes preceding imprisonment. In this connection it is to be considered that a large portion of convicts arrive at the prisons diseased, with constitutions broken down by excesses, and enfeebled by long confinement in the county jails before conviction.

A comparison of the death rate of a few years has past with that of a few previous years will make plain the progress made toward just and proper treatment of convicts.

In 1887, of each hundred convicts 18 died; in 1888, 18; in 1889, 17; in 1870, 41, and in 1871, 14. In 1882, of each hundred convicts, 6 died; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 5; in 1885, 6; and in 1886, 21.

The financial results of the better care and treatment of convicts now provided for and enforced are entirely satisfactory. Profit is being a consideration in the punishment of criminals, and every thought or pecuniary gain to the State should be subordinate to the

obligations of humanity; but our experience shows that a better treatment of convicts and larger returns from their labor go together. For the two years ending September 30, 1886, the net increase to the State from convict labor was \$68,290.94, after deducting all the expense of inspection and management of both State and county convicts.

While our convict system is not yet what it should be, and what it will become, it is believed that in no other State are State convicts better cared for in sickness and in health, and that in no other is their labor more profitable; and it is expected that legislative consideration, from time to time, will result in such further mitigations of the hardships of necessary punishment as will gratify the pride and satisfy the conscience of our Christian people.

We return thanks to the State Auditor, State Treasurer and State Superintendent of Education for reports of this year from their several offices. The report of the State of Education is only partial, the entire report not yet printed. In the Report submitted by the State of Education, two pages are devoted to the Normal Schools. The good work they are doing is set forth and the schools are strongly endorsed and their continuance forcibly urged. In the course of the report the Superintendent says: "In my judgment the abolition of these schools would be disastrous to the continued prosperity of our common schools." We shall print next week all that the Superintendent has to say on this subject, and also review the Report of the Auditor and Treasurer.

One of the most efficient Deputy U. S. Marshals in the South is Mr. A. O. Stewart, one of Marshal Kellogg's appointees in this section. It was known that from the time of its organization the penitentiary had been a source of trouble, solicitude and expense. Whether the convicts had been worked by the State under a warden, or controlled by others under leases, the financial results were always the same, though there had been some improvements in this respect, in later years, and since 1878 they had been self-sustaining. Of the convicts there was a uniform report of kind, considerate treatment, and uniform tales of an appalling mortality, and nothing more. It was not until four years ago that an official report informed the Governor and public that the convict camps were unfit for use without ventilation, without adequate supplies of water, crowded to excess, filthy beyond description, and infested with vermin, and that the convicts were poorly fed, insufficiently clothed, excessively fatigued, cruelly punished, overtasked, and neglected when sick.

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The bill introduced by Mr. Caldwell to change to boundary line between Calhoun and Cleburne counties, is to fix by law the line fixed upon by surveyors near Davisville and also to take a portion of Cleburne near Birmingham & Henderson's distillery in the northeast part of the county and adjust the line there so as to facilitate the working of a public road. The bill has been introduced several times, but heretofore the Representative from Cleburne has voted against it and the bill has not been passed on that account. It is understood that there is no objection to the bill, and it will likely pass.

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Mr. Curry, of Talladega, has introduced a bill to require three months residence in the beat before a man can vote, in the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, and Shelby. It is intended no doubt to prevent manufacturing points from running in voters a few weeks prior to election day and voting them, as has been done. The bill is a good one and deserves the support of all members of the Legislature who believe in "home rule."

The whole subject of road laws has been referred to a joint committee of the Senate and House. Representative Caldwell is a member of the committee. It is hoped the committee may mature a wise measure in this direction.

Several bills have been introduced requiring the ballot to be numbered. This has been tried at several successive sessions of the Legislature, but nothing has ever come of it. It ought to be the law, to prevent frauds in elections.

The Legislature has repealed the special road law of Dallas county. Mr. Hewitt asks the Legislature to pass a bill allowing Jefferson county to issue \$200,000 of bonds to raise money to work the public roads of the county.

Mr. Hindey, of Madison, has introduced a bill to give laborers and mechanics and all persons working for wages a lien on the property of their employers for the amount of their wages.

The whipping post for wife beaters is proposed at this session of the legislature. A man who will beat his wife should be publicly whipped.

The usual flood of temperance legislation and local measures are pouring in on the legislature from day to day.

Mr. Rabb has introduced a series of bills having for their object the lessening of the time in which estates may be wound up.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to give landlords a lien on tenants' goods for rent.

On Monday last in the Senate Mr. Sheffield introduced a bill to change the congressional districts in the State.

The State Bar Association meets in Montgomery, Dec. 1st.

Vote for Congress Seventh District.

W. H. Farmer	J. D. Harbo
122	125
Calhoun	120
Cleburne	125
Cochran	125
Chambers	125
Chilton	125
Cochran	125
Elmore	125
Gadsden	125
Houston	125
Marshall	125
Montgomery	125
Shelby	125
St. Clair	125
Total	125

September 29.

A bold Robbery.

One of the boldest robberies we have heard of in this country for many years was committed in Turkeytown last Sunday by two negroes named Jim Baumhart and Lewis Jones. They went to the house of Mr. John Wilson, about 12 M., while Mr. Wilson was at church, and with pistol in hand, took out a trunk that contained \$18,000 and fled with it. The alarm was given by Mr. Wilson's daughter, and in a short time the robbers were pursued. In their hurry and flight they dropped all of the money out of the tray of the trunk except about \$50.00. The negroes were pursued to Hoke's Bluff, where they were overtaken, and refusing to surrender, they were fired upon. Lewis Jones was shot pretty severely in the right arm and was captured and brought to the city and committed to jail. Jim Baumhart fell where they fired upon him, but before the party reached him he rose and ran again, and at last accounts had run again.

The Peabody fund, who believe in the Normal Schools,

We welcome the Evening Capital of Montgomery as an exchange. Mr. Williams, formerly of the Hot Blast, is one of the editors and owners of the paper. It is a live and successful newspaper and is much appreciated at the State Capital, where it is printed.

Both the State Temperance Alliance and the State Women's Christian Temperance Union are in session at Montgomery. They will use all influence to induce the Legislature to enact suitable prohibitory legislation.

B. T. Stewart has introduced to increase a fine of State officers, but at a G. W. Stewart's mansion, appropriate \$40,000 to the Confederate monument, etc.

"Hackmetack," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

The Truth.

JENKINS, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.
Nov. 6th, 1886.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Allow us space in your excellent paper to give to the public our hearty approval of Mr. J. F. M. Thomas who taught our school at the "Narrows" a part of this year. The school was never conducted better than it is now, and the New Jersey Herald says that 1000 or 1500 Republicans voted for him and against the nominee of their own party.

Three Democratic Congressmen

are elected in Minnesota, and one in Nebraska, the first ever returned from either of these States. And tariff reform did it.

.. One of the Randall-Democrats

who secured a re-election to Congress was James N. Piddock of New Jersey.

He obtained the nomination in a strong Democratic district, but had only a slender majority, and the New Jersey Herald says that 1000 or 1500 Republicans voted for him and against the nominee of their own party.

Under and by virtue of an Executive issued out of the circuit court of Calhoun county, Ala., on the 2nd day of November, 1886, and to me directed, in favor of M. M. Harper and his wife, Anna Clark, I will proceed to sell on the 1st Monday in December, being the 6th day, 1886, in the hour county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: One Gray mule, one Sorrell mule, one Brown mule, one two-horse wagon and harness, one saddle, one bureau, one large kettle, as the property of Nathan Clark, Defendant, to satisfy said Judgment.

This Nov. 18th, 1886.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

nov20-31

NOTICE NO. 9192.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 19th, 1886.

Note is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make trial proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be taken before the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on Dec. 27th 1886, viz. David E. Knight, of Ladiga, Calhoun County, Alabama.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of his land, viz.: Jasper Smith, James Cook, Dave Cook, of Ladiga, Alabama, and Charles Rundall, Ala.

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He names

Jacksonville

Bremmell's

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, NOV. 27. 1886.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

SPEAKER CARLISLE.

POUNDS THE TRUE DOCTRINE AS TO TAXATION.

Parrotian.—One Industry Should Not Be Upset at Expense of Others—Tariff for Revenue Only Bears on All Alike—Tariff for Protection Enriches a Few and Oppresses Many.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club occurred to-night at the Palm House. Among a large number of distinguished Democrats to whom invitations had been sent, the following are among the best widely known who accepted and were present: Speaker Carlisle, Senator Beck, Hon. Edward S. Bragg, and Hon. J. Sterling Morton. Letters of regret were received from President Cleveland; Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, S. S. Cox, Wm. C. Muller, Perry Belmont, Governor D. B. Hill and Fitzhugh Lee, G. Thurman and Fitzjohn Porte. After the banquet, at which between 250 and 300 guests, and members of the club sat down, the following toasts were read and responded to:

"American industries, their birth and prosperity, cannot be promoted by unnecessary or unequal taxation."—Hon. J. G. Carlisle.

"Treasury surplus and tariff."—Hon. Beck.

"Public lands are the people's heritage for homes."—Hon. W. J. Woods.

"The great Republic."—Hon. M. F. Fuller.

"President of the United States."—Hon. Edward S. Bragg.

"Monopoly shall not rule."—Hon. J. Sterling Norton.

"Sanctuary of the American home is a safeguard of American liberty."—Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

"The Democratic party."—J. J. Lane.

"The young men in politics."—Hon. F. H. Lehman.

Mr. Carlisle was received with applause, and spoke as follows:

Although the toast just read sets a self-evident truth, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that even in this age of philosophical speculation and practical knowledge there are men in the front ranks of literature, politics and business who seriously contend that the government can make its citizens rich and prosperous by taxing them. If these gentlemen should attempt to convince the public that the farmer could be made more prosperous by increasing the tax on his land, or that the manufacturer could be benefited by compelling him to pay a high rate of taxation on his machinery, or his income, the absurdity of their position would be apparent as to excite universal ridicule; and yet such a proposition would be no more absurd or unreasonable than the assertion that the prosperity of the people generally can be increased by imposing taxes upon their food, their clothing, their building materials, their means of transportation and tools and implements used in their industries. Taxes do not create wealth, they destroy it. All taxation, whether it be direct or indirect, and no matter how it may be disguised or in what manner its payment may be enforced ultimately a charge upon labor, like its immediate and inevitable effect is to withdraw the full amount of the exaction from the productive industries of the people. When it is equitably imposed for public purposes only, its proceeds are used for defraying the necessary expenses and obligations of the government are equally benefited, and no man has the right to complain when a tax is imposed upon a part of the people or one class of industries simply for the purpose of increasing the profits of another part of the people, or an entire nation.

The increase of profits in some industries, at the expense of other equally meritorious, the impoliteness and injustice of the proceeding is too obvious to require comment. Absolute equality in the distribution of taxation and in the regulation of the articles upon which it shall be imposed is not to be expected and in fact not attainable. But substantial equality and uniformity are essential. Long as the power of taxation is exercised only for the purpose of raising revenue for the support of government the principles of equality and uniformity can be recognized and enforced, in a large degree at least, when the power is perfectly and used to increase the revenue by the government it is impossible to regulate its exercise by any rule or principle except fairness and selflessness. In such a case equality and uniformity will necessarily defeat the primary object of the tax, because it is evident that if all we are compelled to pay tribute to each other no

body would be benefitted, and it is just as evident that if all do not pay equal tribute somebody must be cheated. American industries, and by these I mean to include every honest and useful occupation, cannot be promoted by any system of taxation or any policy of legislation which discriminates between them and compels one to contribute a part of its own earnings to increase the profits or prevent losses in another. There should be no expatriated or persecuted industries in the country. There should be no ranks or degrees among the legitimate occupations of the people nor any road to favor or bounty of government not open to all alike. Minning and manufacturing and occupations dependent upon them are great and valuable industries, and should be cherished and promoted in every proper way. They afford employment to many millions of capital and many thousands of laborers, and their products contribute largely to the wealth and comfort of the people, but they are not by any means the only American industries. In the households of the poor, in fields and in forests, in mines and factories, in stores and shops, on railroads and canals and rivers, on the high sea everywhere there are American industries struggling with the mighty forces of nature and subduing, combining and utilizing the elements of earth and air, any view of our industrial system which fails to comprehend all these necessarily leads to partial conclusions. The broad view comprehends the smallest as well as the greatest, and appreciates the interests of the whole instead of a part only. It is not difficult to see how a system which prevents competition and therefore increases prices may enable an individual who has capital involved in a particular industry to realize profits instead of suffering losses, but it is manifest that this must always be done at the expense of the consumers of his products, who are also as a general rule engaged in industrial pursuits. In every such case the actual losses are principally borne by the individual who carries on the business, they fall on the purchasers of the products and are paid out of the earnings of other industries. Therefore they not only make good the losses but bring him a profit besides, thus giving him a bonus for investing his capital and wasting his skill and labor in an unprofitable business. That taxation for protective purposes has resulted so far in a continuous waste of capital and labor in this country is conclusive shown by the present condition of the so-called protected industries and by the history of our legislation on the subject. Early advocates of the system proposed it only as a temporary expedient to aid in the permanent establishment of certain industries and insisted that after a few years of dependency upon the bounty of the government and people they would be strong enough to stand alone and compete successfully with their rivals, not only in home markets, but in all others. Under the influence of this argument, the first protective tariff was enacted in 1816, and yet, after seventy-five years have passed many of the same industries which then asked for temporary assistance only are now demanding more than double the rates of duty then deemed sufficient and their accredited committees and organs unanimously declare that unless these enormous bounties shall be indefinitely continued the industries must cease to exist. According to their own showing the policy inaugurated nearly three quarters of a century ago for the purpose of rendering them independent and self-sustaining has had exactly the opposite effect. Its constant tendency has been and is now to impair ability to compete with the products of foreign countries, to change and to make them more and more dependent upon the bounties and special legislation for support. It has added largely to the costs of production by increasing the price of machinery and the materials and necessities of life; it has confined the products of the so-called protected industries to a home market exclusively, so that the amount of production must be regulated by domestic demand, and operations must be suspended when that demand is satisfied; it has obstructed international exchange, thus partially excluding the products of our other industries from profitable markets abroad, diminishing their earnings and arresting their growth and prosperity; it has provoked other governments to resort to retaliatory measures of discrimination against our products, and trade in their own ports and markets, and gives the preference to products of taxation. I agree that the balance of the needed revenue ought to be raised by tariff taxa-

tion, and it ought to be adjusted as to be as near as practicable, uniform throughout the United States and that it should foster, stimulate and encourage the largest amount of production in our manufacturing establishments, removing burdens and charges equally on raw materials so that our manufactured goods could be sent to central and South America, to Asia, Africa and the Islands of Seas and give our factory operatives work for twelve months instead of six. It is useless to talk about raising revenues by direct taxes which must be apportioned among the several States in proportion to their population as determined by the preceding census. Taxation proportioned to population is more injurious and unequal than ever; bad

A few words about the surplus revenues of the government and I am done. Of course they are produced by excessive taxation and only be properly stopped by a reduction of taxes. We cannot lock up hundreds of millions in the treasury without bankrupting the people by depriving them of their circulating medium. God knows our appropriations are extravagant enough now; and surely we ought not to buy bonds not due at any premium the holders of them may see fit to demand. Therefore, nothing remains that I can see except to reduce taxes to the point needed for the wants of the government.

The Editor's Friend.

Some supposed friends of a newspaper have peculiar ideas as to what kind of item a paper requires. Not long since a gentleman came into the sanctum of a Texas paper and sat to the editor:

"Look here, you miss a heap of live items. I am on the streets all day, I'll come up every once in a while and post you."

"All right fetch on your item, but remember we want news."

Next day he came up, beaming all over. "I've got a live item for you. You know that infernal howling gorilla of a brother-in-law of mine who was in business with me."

"I believe I remember such a person," said the editor weakly.

"Well just got news from Nebraska, where he is living that he is going to run for the legislature. Now just give him a blast. Lift him out of his boots. Don't spare him on my account."

The editor shook his head and the news gatherer retired.

The next day he came again. My little item was crowded out. At least I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat as follows:

"A Remarkable Animal.—The family cat of our worthy and distinguished fellow townsmen Smith, who keeps the boss grocery store of ward No. 13 (beer always on tap) yesterday became the mother of five singular marked kittens. This is not the first time these unheard of events have taken place. We understand Mr. Smith is being favorably spoken of as a candidate for alderman."

The editor groans in his spirit as he lights a cigar with the effort. It is not long before he hears that Smith is going around saying that he has made the paper what it is but it is not independent enough to suit the public.

Many readers will say that this sketch is over drawn, but thousand of editors all over the country will lift up their right hands to testify that they are personally acquainted with the guilty party.

The bill introduced by Hon. John T. Dale of Wilcox, relative to wife-beating, should become a law. That it would prevent much cruelty which now prevails there is no doubt. It would bring home to the mind of the husband the fact that he has quit using it. She feels she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it. Free Trial Battle at W. M. Nibet's Drug Store. New

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartonsville, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians.

She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, distance of six miles, and is now so much improved

she has quit using it. She feels she

owes her life to it. Free Trial Battle at W. M. Nibet's Drug Store. New

NOTICE!

To Teachers and Patrons.

I have now a large selection of books of all kinds, which will be sold at the very lowest figures. I will guarantee that it will be to your interest to see me and get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Respectfully,

W. L. Thompson.

Dunsterville, Ala.

A LETTER

Full of Wise Counsel from a Father to his Son at the State University.

The following letter has been printed and circulated to the students of the Alabama State University. It is understood to be a reprint of a letter addressed to him in the University by Judge H. D. Clayton, who since then has been elected President of the University and is now President. It is full of wise counsel, and we print it for the benefit of all the young men of Calhoun, and especially those who are students of the various institutions of the country:

My DEAR SON:—I would gladly save you from much annoyance and from many sorrows, by giving you the benefit of my own experience. I have been through the preparatory schools and the university, and I know all their trials and their temptations. I also know how prone boys are to think that the times have changed since their fathers were young, and that the true rules for the conduct of life have ceased to be the same. My son as you grow older, you will find from the time of Solomon to this hour, human nature has not changed at all, and that the guide to a prosperous and a happy life is precisely the same as it was when that wise man wrote.

The boy who is fortunate enough to have a father whose experience is large and varied, and who communicates it with no possible motive but the best good of his child, has great advantage, if he will heed what is told him, but will suffer all the more deeply in the end if he comes to despise him.

The aspiring idiot always fails in the end. Thieves and burglars break laws; true men keep them; they are made for good.

The great secret of making the labors of university life or of office life easy, is to do each duty every day.

If you let a burden of arrears accumulate it will discourage you.

If you have five things to do each day, they are easily done; but if you put them off with the idea that you can do fifty on the tenth day, you will surely fail.

Mind not what others do; they may be able to waste more time than you can afford; more likely, however, that they will fail.

Do not expect to make any figure in the world, and have no ambition but to pass through and make no affect to despise the diligent.

If you have not a determined purpose to take a stand as scholar, and to lead an earnest, manly life, when you leave the University, then leave it now, and save me the mortification and expense, and yours, if the reproach and scorn which your countrymen bestow upon wasted opportunities. Do well, and there is nothing in my power which I would not do to advance you. Be a failure, though your indolence, weakness, and indigence, and though you are my only son, I should feel that I had one too many.

Success comes not of spasmodic effort, but of continued, every day work.

Read the fable of "the hare and the tortoise," and profit by its teachings; and remember that success, with honor, is one of the highest pleasures of life. I have many fears lest in companionship with so many young men of easy fortune and no ambition, beyond that of an easy life, you lose the sturdy purpose which should animate you daily.—Be thankful, no one is born to title greatness, or to any other greatness in this country; he who gets it must achieve it, and he who cannot achieve it in some form is of small value.

I do not mean that to pray for special things, such as riches and honors, will bring riches and honors as a matter of course, but that honest and earnest prayer to our Father in Heaven for guidance in the way that is for our best good, is sure to bring strength and enlightenment to the mind, and thus to aid us in the affairs of life.

The next day he came again. My little item was crowded out. At least I didn't see it in the paper. I brought you some more news," and he handed in an item about a cat as follows:

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owes her life to it. Free Trial Battle at W. M. Nibet's Drug Store. New

te yourself about popularity. Do right the best you can, deserve respect, and you will be certain to have it.

If you see a fellow-student who is always manly, honorable, brave and just, and who devotes himself to the duties before him every day, who resists temptation to pleasures which interfere with his health, and hence with his success, you cannot help admiring and respecting him. The University has never graduated a man who was an indolent failure at the college who ever became an eminent success afterward, and she never will.

Attend to the duties and obey the laws of the University. It sometimes enters the shallow heads of young men that it is clever and spirited to transgress the rules. It is supremely silly. It requires neither brains or courage to break the laws, and comes of a desire to get cheap notoriety through cowardice or vice, and the aspiring idiot always fails in the end. Thieves and burglars break laws; true men keep them; they are made for good.

Duties well done every day and difficulties surmounted as they arise, grow easier continually, and finally become lasting enjoyments. Dress like a gentleman: "the apparel oft proclaims the man;" never be peculiar or flashy, but dress as becomes you, not as be comes some one else. Never talk about your expenses or your money and never be ashamed to live with economy; on the contrary, be proud of it. Your business is to acquire knowledge, and you need not be anxious to display yours, especially to older men; but always try to learn of them.

Never say to another what it would be unpleasant to have him say to you.

Remember that good manners are of great importance. Manners should be frank and easy, dignified.

Avoid fawning, toadying ways, as you would the foul fiend. Never fawn to a prince or swagger to a peasant. Be courteous and manly everywhere and to everybody.

Let your manner be quiet; nothing is more underbred than a flattered address, with a face wrinkled all over with grinning delight. The countenance can express pleasure and welcome without idiotic contortions, and when these appear, whether in the son of a duke or a drayman they are intensely vulgar.

You cannot have good manners in the drawing room if your habitual manner is bad; the habit will betray you; let the habit be always good.

Fair better that you look frigid even than that you degrade your countenance with silly hilarity.

Be a gentleman; feel like a gentleman and you will look and act like one.

Sometimes you will be neglected, and your vanity may feel wounded; never let this annoy you; be absolutely sure that in due time all will come right and that you will have all the consideration which you merit. No one can do you any permanent injury but yourself. The world is so constituted that it is not in man's power to withhold respect from lofty character, real ability and good conduct.

The years of youth are short, and the pleasures of youth perish in manly life. Reputation, power, and the consideration which comes of ability, attainments and good character are what the man from thirty to seventy covets. Nothing but the well spent years of early life can secure these.

I would keep you from no engagements suited to your age which are not injurious to your real happiness and your future success.

Profanity is considered vulgar among gentlemen. It is vulgar everywhere. Avoid slang. Never use it.

This above all: to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.

I do not need in this letter, to repeat the warnings against those petty vices, temptations and follies of which I have so often spoken.

God bless and keep and guide my boy.

Your ever devoted FATHER.

An interesting discussion took place at a Henry George meeting in New York a few nights ago, on a motion to move from a platform adopted in Boston, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the cause of the fatherhood of God." The motion to strike out was made by a German on the ground that many German Socialists were atheists, and this view was supported by Germans in the meeting. They were interrupted by cries from the Irish contingent: "If you don't believe in God you are no good." A hot debate ensued between representatives of the two nationalities. The Germans finally prevailing to the extent of getting the

The Republican.

NOVEMBER 27 1886.

If the State builds a Governor's mansion, no poor man can afford to become Governor, unless the salary is greatly raised. It takes much money to keep up such an establishment as the Governor would be expected to maintain. Let us let well enough alone.

Mr. Isham Bentley, living near Edwardsville, was caught on the trestle near that town the 19th and run over by a train. He was literally torn to pieces. This is the same spot we think where some ladies were killed in the same way a few months ago.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No important work has been done in the Legislature the past week. By our next issue several of the bills now pending will have been disposed of, and we will then give our readers an intelligent idea of the work of that body to the time of going to press.

Mr. Johns' proposition for an industrial college for women is commendable, but will not succeed if Mr. Johns proposes to erect it on the ruin of any part of the present educational system of the State. Mr. Johns is an able and patriotic man and we hope he will be brought to see that his idea may be carried out without the destruction of other and equally as important institutions.

The question of corporations buying and locking up vast tracts of coal and mineral lands will at no very distant day become a problem for the State Government to settle. We predict it will lead to such Constitutional changes as will allow the taxing of such lands by the State to an extent that will make hold-ers glad to sell to people who want to develop them.

The bills increasing the salaries of Chancellors, Judges and State officers will likely become laws in the face of the fact that these positions were eagerly sought by many with the salary attached as now fixed by law, and in face of the further fact that the purchasing power of a dollar is now greater than ever before. A salary of \$2,500 is equal to a salary of \$3,000 before the war, or even a few years ago.

The Birmingham Age, in reviewing Mr. Carlisle's speech which we publish this week, instances the difference in cost of trace chains, calicoes &c, now and in the past and attributes the present cheapness of these articles to the tariff. The Age ignores the fact that the reduced prices of these articles has been brought about by improved machinery for their manufacture and that to the inventive genius of man we are more indebted for cheap goods than to anything else.

Senator Morgan was accorded a rousing reception in Selma a few nights ago and made a great speech at the Academy of Music. He stands square with the masses on the tariff, and in his speech at Selma made masterly exposure of the protective tariff swindle. He has been invited to speak in Montgomery and will doubtless do so at an early day. Senator Morgan is a great and fearless man and his attitude on the tariff will go very far toward stemming the tide in the direction of protective principles among many of the young men of the State who have been led to believe that oppressive taxation on one class for the benefit of another class is "progress."

The Legislature has appointed a committee to report upon the advisability of calling a Constitutional Convention. If a Constitutional Convention should be called, we hope some measure will be formulated by the framers of a new Constitution which will enable the law-makers of the State to put an effectual check upon the monopolists who are buying up all the valuable coal and iron properties of the State for the purpose of permitting only such development of the natural resources of the state as they see proper. It is the greed of such combinations of capitalists that makes socialist of the type of Henry George. It has been well said that if these sharks could get a corner on air they would at once fix a price upon it and leave thousands to perish for the want of it, if they were unable to pay the price asked for it.

The Anniston Hot Blast, in utter ignorance of the rates charged by the loan companies for money, speaks of their rates as "enormous." This is recklessness of statement to say the least of it. Since the advent of the loan companies the charges for loans has steadily gone down, and to-day the loan companies are letting money cheaper than private lenders or the banks. By law the National banks are prohibited from lending money on real estate security and private individuals and private banks in the South do not have anything near the amount of money necessary to supply the demand. The loan companies have given real estate an added value by making it good collateral for loans. They have saved many men in this county from being sold out under mortgage and execution and have altogether been a great benefit. Today they are engaged in paying off money borrowed by farmers from private parties and local bankers at from 2½ to 3 per cent less than they have been paying these private parties and local bankers and merchants. Their charges for money are from 10 to 15 per cent below that of the cotton commission merchants who have been advancing to farmers on cotton at the apparent rate of 8 per cent, but really far, very far above this when charges are made up for cotton not delivered.

While private lenders and the banks promptly move for collection at the maturity of loans, the loan companies extend loans practically for all time, as long as the borrower keeps his interest paid up. In five years time only a very few mortgages have been foreclosed in this county by these companies and in these cases foreclosure was made because of the refusal of parties to pay interest and a disposition to litigate on the part of borrowers. Where a borrower has been faithful in the payment of interest and has been unable to pay the principal of his debt at maturity his loan has been promptly extended five years longer and will be extended again under similar conditions. Where can be found more lenient creditors than the loan companies have so far proven themselves to be. Even where men have refused to pay interest and legal proceedings were begun the companies have always instructed their attorneys to stop proceedings when borrower would pay interest.

A Voice from the Tomb.— It sounds very funny to hear an Anniston paper talk of "dead towns." It is the duty of a corpse to be quiet, and we would advise our Anniston neighbor to keep his mouth shut, and not be throwing his slurs at Jacksonville, Gadsden and Talladega, and *Birmingham* which has started to meet *Birmingham*.

NEW LEAD MINES.

A Corporation Organized to Operate the Mines Near Jacksonville, Ala.

A corporation has been formed under the laws of the state of Maine, a large block of the stock of which will probably be taken in this city, to open up and operate the old lead mines near Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala. The mine is the same one used partly by the confederate government during the late war in making bullets for the army and is thought to be inexhaustible in supply. The gentlemen interested in the matter in this city are investigating the matter and if it should prove satisfactory they will take stock and work will commence on an early day.—*Chattanooga Times*.

Testimony of a Druggist.— The Swift Specific Co.—Gentlemen:

We are gratified to report that Aaron Blaydes, living near this place, and who has been suffering with a severe case of Blood Poison, is now well. He was blind, and his body was covered with eating sores. His sufferings were intense, and he seemed on the verge of the Stygian river, and had made every preparation to go to the "dark bottom from whence no traveler returns." We furnish him with a supply of Swift's Specific, and he is now well.

But we should really not expect anything better of the Hot Blast. That paper is no friend to the farmer. It is glad to welcome capital to build up its town and manufacturing industries, but it is an other matter when capital pours in to help the farmers. In the same issue of that paper we find an article admitting that the tariff at present is no great benefit to the farmer, but advising him to continue to submit to taxation to build up the manufacturing industries of the country with the hope that these manufacturing industries will in turn help him at some indefinite time in the future. It wants the farmer to continue to be the pack horse of the manufacturer and the pawn of the advancing merchant and regards with no favor men who offer to lend him money at a reasonable rate where-with to improve his condition.

Assist the child in time. Do not wait until an army of worms have been recruited and the health of the child destroyed. A few doses of Shriver's Indian Vermilion, the infallible remedy, never fails to do the work well, if used according to the directions.

The House refused to pass the bill exempting laborers wages from garnishment for debt.

FROM THE WEST.

Some Characteristics of the Wild West—Their Mo-^o, Living—The Men—The Men—*Jud* The Woods.

WHITE ROCKS, UTAH, Nov. 15, 1886.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:— You can imagine better than I can describe my feelings when on receiving my last mail the REPUBLICAN was missing. We were on tiptoe of eagerness not to say anxiety to hear from the election at home. Not a word concerning the Alabama election has yet reached us save the meagre reports in the Advertiser of the 3rd which a friend in Oxford was kind enough to send us. An item in that paper gave the vote of Oxford to Forney 121, Hardy 12. This was gratifying, although showing great apathy or indifference on the part of the people. Gen. Forney will not feel mortified at the result when he sees a similar state of affairs all over the state and in many other states of the union. The result of the elections generally though a little unsatisfactory to democrats will doubtless prove beneficial in dispelling their apathy and uprooting their stoicism. Virginia has soon forgotten the scars inflicted by Mahone and lick the hand that smote her. Sad indeed the fate of those upon whom the spirit of the immortal Washington has lost its talismanic effect. It will be small matter for astonishment if this motherland presents again becomes a hotbed of radicalism. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Snow covers the ground here now to the depth of 8 or 10 inches and the mercury hovers pretty close to zero. Our coldest weather will be about one month from now when the thermometer marks from fifteen to twenty degrees below zero. It is a mystery to me how the Indian exists here through the winter. He will not live in a house, preferring a common cloth tent or "wickiup" as it is called. It is nothing more nor less than rudely constructed tent, picture of which you have seen, and which has been the characteristic habitation of the Red man from time immemorial. It is a hollow cone the cloth placed at the apex to allow the escape of smoke. There is a small depression or shallow basin in the ground near the centre of the tent in which the fire is built. Around this the Indian sits in a circle with no protection from the earth save a few skin and blankets. A hole the size of a small trap door is made in the side of the tent for entrance and exit. The Indian is a restless nomad and he straps his tent upon a pony and moves as often as wherever he chooses. Confinement is a torture. When one die in the house or tent in which he expired is immediately burnt,无论 how fine or costly. This explains why these Agencies are without hospitals. A good commodious building was erected here for the purpose, but in view of the above fact it was converted to other uses.

At an Agency north of this there was a fine two-story grist and saw mill, such as we have. One day an Indian boy was caught in the machinery and killed. That night the mill was reduced to a heap. The superstition that evil spirits caused the death, led to their creation. The superstition is exhibited most shockingly in the practices of the "medicine men." I met with them quite frequently. A few days ago I visited "Bull of the Woods," one of our most prominent Indian and captain of the police force. He stands high in the esteem of the tribe and being our most reliable policeman unusual interest attaches to his recovery. My wife accompanied me and when we reached the "teepee" the most distressing sounds greeted our ears. An old squaw was on guard. She told us by signs and broken English that the "medicine man" was performing and that he could not be disturbed. We waited nearly an hour. The most unearthly chants, varied occasionally by sounds which indicated terrible retching, strangling and smothering were accompanied by certain manipulations of the patient which we could not see. When admitted I found the patient fairly gasping for breath and in a critical condition going to prove that the treatment had been heroic. I examined him, took his temperature, symptoms &c, prepared some medicine, gave directions (I can speak enough of their language to make myself understood) and insisted on the "medicine men" being dismissed. I then left promising to visit him again next day. This time the

agent accompanied me and we found the patient according to his own statement, much better. We were grateful and renewed the injunction not to allow the "medicine men" to practice their nefarious arts upon him to which he consented. The Agent kindly sent him at his own expense various delicacies with the promises of more if he would follow strictly my advice, but as that night instead of one there were four medicine men in his tent, and they ran their cruel programme all night. Next day I was sent for in haste and found the poor policeman almost pulseless and suffering severely. The brutes had flogged and tortured him almost to death. Since then the "medicine men" and I, to use a slang phrase, have "had it up and down" The fight still rages and it remains to be seen whether or not "Bull of the Woods" will visit the "happy hunting ground" this season.

B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS.

ELY'S CATAARRH CREAM BALM.

Creamy at once and Cures

COLD IN HEAD

CATAARRH

HAY FEVER

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder.

Free from Injurious Drugs and of Tension etc.

ELY BROTHERS, Ovid, N.Y.

CATAARRH

HAY-FEVER

A thorough treatment will cure.

Price 25 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Cinders sent free.

ELY BROTHERS, Ovid, N.Y.

CATAARRH

HAY-FEVER

A nostrum.

No nostrum.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Most Immense Line of Toys, Dolls, Christmas Cards, Fire Works, Plush Goods, Pictures, AND FRAMES, BOOKS, BLOCKS, BASKETS, PLAIN and COLORED GLASSWARE, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY!

A REGULAR JUMBO, NO BABY ELEPHANT SHOP.

The Largest Store of the kind between Birmingham and Atlanta, Montgomery and Chattanooga, is

E. SORSBY'S Book and Stationery Store,

Next Door to Post Office, Anniston, Ala.

The Republican.

Tennessee Pork Hogs For Sale.

The undersigned is prepared to sell Tennessee Pork Hogs for the next two months. Apply to W. F. McCULLY, Oxford, Ala.

We present to our readers this week several new advertisements sent into the office from Rome, Rome is determined to make a vigorous effort for the trade of this section. Her business men are noted for probity and honor in their dealings and we hope our readers will bear in mind those who are asking their trade through the REPUBLICAN.

PERSONAL.

Editor McClellan of the Post was in Jacksonville last week.

Mr. C. H. Francis, a Jacksonville boy, now doing a very large business in Birmingham, was here visiting his father last week.

Mr. Milton A. Smith, former editor of the Anniston Watchman, was in Jacksonville Monday, and paid this office a visit.

Mr. W. H. Cooper, with the firm of Comer & Trapp, Anniston, has reached here that T. Francis, whose hand was recently cut in a gun, is doing well, as suffered much from his d.

Arch cured, health and sweet secured, by Shiloh's Cure. Price 50 cents. Injector free. For sale by Dean & Co.

Baked at the residence of the father on the 15th, by Rev. Emerson, W. O. Treadaway, of Anniston, and Miss Exer, of Merrelton.

John's Cough and Consumption is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For Rowan, Dean & Co.

Advise our subscribers to carefully Speaker Carlisle's speech in Chicago. When have done so they will realize what a swindle the protective tariff is upon the agricultural classes.

For lame back, side or chest use John's Porous Plaster. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

We advise people hereabouts to use to sell to parties options on mineral lands. These options up the land so that the owner cannot sell, if they get an offer. At no remote time there be furries here to take all the near here.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you for Constipation, Loss of App., Dizziness, and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 40 and cents per bottle. For sale by Dean, Dean & Co.

Two small negro boys took a walk from the platform of the depot a few night ago, and rifled it of its contents. The trunk found in the woods by a gentleman, and the little thieves identified by having in possession some of the things taken the trunk. The trunk had placed on the platform to be loaded by a coming train. The belonged to Willie Martin, Louisiana, who had been visiting relatives here. Nearly everything taken from it was recovered. Some of the things were damaged by recent rain, the trunk having been left by the thieves woods, exposed to the weather.

Miss Pearl Smyly, daughter of S. R. Smyly, living two miles of Jacksonville, died at the age of her father, Tuesday evening of typhoid pneumonia. She was a bright and lovely girl, and her death is deeply regretted. She had many friends who will miss her sunny smile and gentle ways and who will long mourn her departure. Young and pure heart, she has gone to a far better world than this, and while we mourn for her here, she will speak to them, she will bid them rather to rejoice as she is now safe beyond the reaches and temptations and sorrows under the sheltering care of all-loving and infinitely merciful God.

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her unfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, \$1.00 per bottle. Apr 24-3m

Go to A. L. Stewart and Bro, for best Tobacco and Cigars in town.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Build up your own section by patronizing home industry.

Joe B. Patton has the only Sash, Door and Blind Factory in North Ga.

Headquarters for Paints, Oil, Glass, and general Builders supplies, Rome, Ga. Send for prices before purchasing.

Sick headache, wind on the stomach, biliousness, nausea, are promptly and agreeably banished by Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Prittets, 2c vial. Apr 24-3m

Respectfully, Crow Bros.

When nature falters and requires help, recruit her unfeebled energies with Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, \$1.00 per bottle. Apr 24-3m

Another big lot of shoes received to-day. We can fit anyone with any quality of shoes at low prices. Call before our assortment is broken. Respectfully, Crow Bros.

Fine lot of Jeans and Jeanes pants just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

"What's the matter Sir?" you are not looking well. "O nothing only a slight cold." In two days after the above question, there was a very violent pneumonia. Had he not injected the dose of SMITH'S BILE BEANS? (1) he would have been surely cured without harm. A cold is congestion. BILE BEANS will relieve it cold quicker than any other remedy, as it relieves the congested part at once. For sale by all medicine dealers. Price, 25c per bottle.

Beautiful new prints from 5c up just received at Crow Bros.

If you want bargain in shoes, go to Crow Bros. and get you a pair before they are all sold.

The largest and best selected stock of shoes just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever, Sore Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Erptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet. May 2-4v.

V. L. THOMPSON, of Anniston, Ala. sells books cheaper than any body! He has no equal.

Persons who lead a life of exposure are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago and will find a valuable remedy in Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, it will banish pain and subdue inflammation. Apr 24-3m

Col. John H. Caldwell went down to Montgomery Monday.

Mr. J. H. Francis, of New York, is visiting his father of this place.

Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

New crop of New Orleans molasses, the best in the market; also a large lot of New Orleans sugar and rice just received at Crow Bros.

If you want a nice pair of good Boots or Shoes, send to Cantrell & Bro, Rome, Ga. They keep all the latest styles at low prices. Describe what you want and price if so you want to pay and you will get it. Nov 24-4t

Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

When you go to Rome don't forget to go to Cantrell & Bro, for your Boots and Shoes, all styles at low prices. No. 50 Broad St. Nov 24-4t

Boy suits from 6 years old and up, at very low prices at Crow Bros.

JOE B. PATTON, Rome, Ga.

Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Build up your own section by patronizing home industry.

Joe B. Patton has the only Sash, Door and Blind Factory in North Ga.

Headquarters for Paints, Oil, Glass, and general Builders supplies, Rome, Ga. Send for prices before purchasing.

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Go to A. L. Stewart and Bro, for best Tobacco and Cigars in town.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

G. J. BRIANT sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. BRIANT gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry country to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

When you want a grog of good whisky, brandy or wine send to G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

Fine lot of Jeans and Jeanes pants just received at A. L. Stewart & Bro.

A Shooting Affray at Sterling, Ala.

Last Saturday about two miles from Sterling, Ala., the deputy sheriff of the county, with a posse, went to arrest two men by the name of Pulliam. One attempted to escape by running, and when closely pressed he fired on the deputy sheriff's crowd. The fire was returned with a double barreled shot gun and a load of buckshot was emptied into Pulliam's right shoulder. The other man was arrested without resistance. — *Rome Courier.*

Send to V. L. Thompson, Anniston, Ala., if you want school Books and school supplies of all kinds cheap.

Thousands of people suffer with backache, not knowing that in most cases it is a symptom of dislocated kidneys and liver, which plasters and lotions cannot heal, the best and easiest remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per bottle. April 24-3m

That hacking cough can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

Will you suffer with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by Rowan, Dean & Co.

NOTICE NO. 3192.

LAND DEEDS AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Nov. 29th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that in order to make good in support of its claim and to prevent waste made by Judge Thomas N. H. Thompson, of Calhoun County, Alabama, against Nathan Clark, I will proceed to sell the same on the 1st Monday of December, 1886, at the court house door of said county between the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: The west half of section 12, fractional section 12, and one-half of fractional section 12, all in township 13 and range 6, lying in Calhoun County, State of Alabama, and located near Patona. For further information apply to J. N. HOOD, Trustee, o'clock p.m. Cross Plains, Ala.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. D. BARKER, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. J. WILLETT, Anniston, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLETT,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville and Anniston.

NOTICE NO. 3175.

Land Office, Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 27th, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following described property is offered to sale in trust for the use of the widow of Dr. J. H. McLean, of Jacksonville, Alabama, and located in the SW 1/4 of section 12, township 14, range 14, Calhoun County, Alabama, to-wit: The SW 1/4 of section 12, containing 40 acres, known as the Peter Kinable place, belonging to the widow of Dr. J. H. McLean, and the same is to be sold to the highest bidder, upon the premises near Germanna, two miles north of Jacksonville, in Calhoun County, Alabama, on Monday, 13th day of Dec. 1886, at the court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of section 12, township 14, range 14, containing 40 acres, known as the Peter Kinable place in Calhoun County, Alabama, on Monday, 13th day of Dec. 1886, at the court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The SW 1/4 of section 12, township 14, range 14, containing 40 acres, known as the Peter Kinable place in Calhoun County, Alabama, on Monday, 13th day of Dec. 1886, at the court house door of said county, between the legal hours of sale the following described property to-wit: The SW 1/4 of section 12, township 14, range 14, containing 40 acres, known as the Peter Kinable place in Calhoun County, Alabama, 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STATE SUPERINTENDENT ON THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Palmer in his partial report to the Legislature at present sitting has this to say of the State Normal Schools:

The three Normal schools for the whites and the three for the colored race are in a flourishing condition as appears from the reports published elsewhere, and doing an indispensable work for the public schools of the State by supplying them with teachers trained and fitted for their profession. I have visited all these schools, except the one at Livingston, and take pleasure in testifying to the faithful work they are doing and the good they are accomplishing in raising the standard of qualification for teachers throughout the State. If there be those who doubt the propriety of the State maintaining Normal schools, I am confident such doubts would be removed by a visit to the several Normal schools of the State. These schools with the exception of the one at Florence, have been in operation but a few years, and some of them turned out their first graduates last year, so that comparatively little has been accomplished towards supplying the increasing demand for trained teachers; but their influence has already been felt throughout the State by creating on the part of patrons, a demand for better qualified teachers. There are thousands of teachers in the public schools but poorly prepared for their responsible work, and hundreds so incompetent that the payment of public school funds to them is but little better than a waste; yet, township superintendents are compelled to employ them, or do without schools. To train a sufficient number of teachers to meet the demand, will require years, and the State should not grow impatient because this work cannot be done in a day. We are now steadily though slowly, moving in that direction, as is shown by the progress of education in the past few years, and the Normal schools have contributed their full share towards creating a general interest in public education and a popular demand for better qualified teachers. In my judgment the abolition of these schools would be disastrous to the continued prosperity of our common schools by creating a public sentiment to the effect that teaching is not a profession, and to engage in it requires no special training or fitness—in other words, that any body can teach school.

But says one, it requires hundreds of dollars to train and graduate a single teacher in one of these schools. This may be true, but if he teaches successfully in the common schools he will soon more than pay back this money in the superiority of his instruction and school management over what would have been without such special training. Upon this subject it may be a matter of surprise to some, and of interest to all, to know that Hon. W. F. Perry, the scholarly and far-seeing State Superintendent, in his book as 1857, in his report, earnestly urged upon the Legislature the importance of their establishing and maintaining Normal schools in Alabama. The reason urged by him has lost none of their application or force by lapse of time, and some of them are so pertinent that I deem them worthy of reproduction.

In speaking of the benefits to come from Normal schools, Mr. Perry says:

"The chief utility of these schools will be found in their salutary effect upon the popular mind, by increasing the demand for better teaching, and in preparing the way for the establishment of permanent Seminaries, in which those who contemplate teaching may not only be thoroughly instructed in the branch of knowledge pursued in the public schools, but may also have the opportunity to study the subject of teaching as a science, and to reduce it to practice as an art. It may well be a subject of wonder, that while the wants of society have long since called into existence schools of law, of medicine, of art and of war, designed as has been truly said, to teach others how to kill, the fact-saying sagacity of the statesmen, and the better interests of persisted in action, may never, until a recent period, deviated the thought of a school to teach teachers how to teach." Note it is not wonderful that States, which may be just claim to enlightenment, should be so slow to avail themselves of an instrumentality so powerful as has shown itself to be, for positing those nurseries of national character—the common schools—from which and ignorant empiric—o.

No apprehension need be felt, that such schools would spring away and perish for the want of pupils. The first Normal school of the country opened with three pupils, but it is, and others, which have followed, have flourished, is indicated by the fact that they have not only supplied the home demand, but are annually sending hundreds among us to certain refection, under the eye-witnesses of their superiority, by commanding the best salaries in the face of bitter prejudice and sectional animosity. A single remark here by way of digression. It is growing quite common to hear unmeasured denunciation against the one predominant of teachers and text-books from certain localities. Our public journals often begin their editorials on the theme, and grave deliberative assemblies make it the burden of nearly a resolution. All this is natural enough and if kept within certain limits, is not improper. But it ought to have occurred to those who are so zealous for home teachers and a home educational literature, that to secure them, we need *wise* men, more than resolute; and that the only method which the laws of trade have ever discovered to prevent the importation of an indispensable article, is to create a *local supply*.

A. L. Stewart & Bro. can supply you in clothing. Call and see them.

SAVINGS BY BOB INGERSOLL.

Extracts from an Address Made by Him in New York Sunday Evening.

From the New York Sun, November 15.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll talked hoarsely and interestingly to about a thousand well-dressed men and women at Chickering Hall for about an hour last night. The laughter and applause were pretty nearly continuous. Among other things he said were these:

If nobody has too much everybody will have enough.

I would like to see this world so that a man could die and not feel that he had left his wife and children even to the greed or avarice or necessities of mankind.

There is something wrong in the system when idleness is burdened with wealth and industry with famine.

Wealth is not a crime, nor is poverty a virtue although virtue has generally been poor.

There is only one good—human happiness.

To do right is the bud, blossom and fruit of wisdom.

No perfectly civilized man could be happy while there was an unhappy being in the universe that he knew.

The poor imagine that the rich live in Paradise, I know that the most of them live in a gilded hell.

No man has the genius or the brain to own \$5,000,000. The money owns him. He is the key to a safe. Yet these men go on accumulating. It is a sort of insanity. Imagine a man—a good intelligent man—with 2,000,000 coats [laughter] 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 hats [cheers] a billion neckties [laughter and cheers]. Then imagine him getting up at 4:30 o'clock in the morning and working hard all day to get another necktie. [Prolonged applause.]

Great wealth is the mother of crime.

The golf is growing wide between Lazarus and Dives, only the two have changed places—Dives in Abraham's bosom.

The rich have seen and contempt for the poor; the poor envy and hatred for the rich. There must be some way for the loving poor and the sympathetic rich to get acquainted. I, there is any thing that should bring mankind together it is a common belief, but in this Christian country there is no welcome in the velvet for the poor. I would think much of any religion that would allow the rich and the poor to clasped hands; it only for one instant; once a week.

All men are not capable of getting a living now. Some are not numbering enough, not strong enough, not stingy enough.

Millions of machines have been invented to save labor but the laborer does not own the machine. The machine owns the laborer.

No man should be allowed to own any land that he does not use; but I would not take an inch of land from any one without paying for it.

If it were possible to bottle the air there would be a great American air bottling association before sundown tomorrow, and millions would be allowed to die for want of a breath if they were unable to pay the monthly air bills.

I would not only see homes made free from attachment for debt, but free from taxation also. Then we would have a nation of air-side and a nation of patriots.

There is something about money that dries up the affections. I suppose that one reason of it is that the moment a man gets any money there are so many trying to get away from him that he thinks the whole race are his enemies.

I don't blame the rich, mind you, they are the natural products of this system. Blame the system.

The first great remedy is the ballot. The poor are in the majority. If the law oppresses them it is their fault. They have followed the life and drum of some party. No man should go with a party unless it is going his way.

A civilized man will never want to sell a thing for more than it is worth, nor will he want to buy anything for less than what is.

Look at the children of the rich.

My God! what a punishment for being rich.

I am not afraid of monopolies.

The people will stand oppression to a certain point, and then the end will come.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, also afflicted with Phthisis, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unbearable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nichols.

Administrator's Sale of Land

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of said Calhoun county, State of Alabama, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Spyv Cannon, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th day of November 1886, the state belonging to the said Spyv Cannon, deceased, to-wit: Fraction No. 31 acres, in section 36, T. 11, R. 8; and Fractions 2, 3, 8, and 14 of Section 28, T. 14, R. 12, making 250 acres more or less, lying in Calhoun county, Alabama.

One-third cash and balance in two or three and two years, bearing interest from date, with two good securities.

S. D. G. BROTHERS,
Administrator.

THIS WEEK WE CAN INTEREST YOU IN ALL KINDS

Of eatables, Cabbages, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Sausage of the best quality made of HOG meat. Apples, the finest in town. Oranges just from Florida.

Flour, Hams, Bacon, Meal, Tobacco

From 10c per Plug to B. J. Gravely's Extra. Cigars of all grades, Canned goods in great variety, and

BOTTOM PRICES.

Sugar 15 lbs to the Dollar. The very best quality of Coffee, Chesse 12½, 15 and 20 cts. per pound. Also a good assortment of Crockery, Glassware and Hardware. We have just received an elegant line of Jewelry which we

GUARANTEE AS REPRESENTED.

Also a full line of Stationery, Nice Box Paper in great abundance. Don't forget that we are

Headquarters

For Candies and Presents, Toys, &c. We have 10,000 feet of M. & D. flooring and ceiling, also Buggies and Harness. Remember we will deliver anything to the amount of \$1.00 or over to any part of town at 4, n.m. We desire your TRADE, and are

Anxious to Please You.

CALL AND SEE US,

Porter, Martin & Co.,

Brick Store, S. W. Cor. Public Square, nov29 tf

A. L. STEWART & BRO.,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

NEW, BRIGHT, TASTEFUL.

Just receiving an elegant stock of the latest and most fashionable Goods, Staple Goods of every description, at prices that will bear competition from any point.

Boots, Shoes, nice stock of Ready Made Clothing, Crockery, Hardware, and everything kept in a

General Variety Store.

Family Groceries of all kinds. Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Canned Goods etc. etc.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. A. L. STEWART & BRO.

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

DEALER IN

PURE FRESH DRUGS,

NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Has just received a large stock of pure Drugs of all kinds. Stock fully up to the requirements of the market. He knows from long experience the wants of the community, and in his selection of stock has endeavored to meet every requirement.

Sept29-tf

B. G. McCLELEN,
County Surveyor,
Alexandria, Ala.

New Family Grocery.

The undersigned has opened, in the brick store room of Judge Walker on the south side of the public square, a full line of

STAPLE

AND

Fancy Groceries,

consisting of Bacon, Flour, Bran, Sugar, Coffee, Macerel, Canned goods, Confections, Queen-size, and a hundred other articles of necessity and luxury, which he designs offering at such reasonable prices as to invite custom.

Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

T. M. Blacking.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Call and See Me.

Oct29-tf

F. M. DAVIS.

Sept29-tf



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, on a postcard, last year without cost. It contains about 120 pages of descriptions and prices of all kinds of seeds, directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE, FLOWER, SEEDS, BULBS, &c. Invaluable for the Farmer, Gardener, and Household. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

FORNEY'S MILL.

Two Miles South

OF

JACKSONVILLE.

This property, known as the old Forney's Mill, has recently been thoroughly overhauled and renewed, and is now prepared to serve the public. Good out-turn of excellent flour and corn-meal.

In connection with the Mill, a new gin house has been erected, furnished with new and excellent Improved Taylor Gin. Cotton ginned for the twentieth.

The undersigned has ten years experience as a miller in some of the best mills of the State and will guarantee satisfaction to patrons. Give the new mill and gin a trial.

A team will be run between Jacksonville and the Mill, and for every 56 lbs of corn 48 lbs of meal will be returned.

Sept29-tf

G. S. KLEIN.

Sept29-tf

State Normal

SCHOOL

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

This school, established for the training of teachers, opens with enlarged faculty and increased facilities, on Monday August 30th 1886. In connection with the Normal Department, and as auxiliary to it, a thorough course of primary and academic instruction is open to all. Music, both Vocal and Instrumental, and Art, will be taught by first-class instructors.

FACULTY:

C. B. GIBSON, A. M., President, Prof. Mathematics and Foreign Languages.

REV. O. R. BOURNE, Professor of English and Natural Sciences.

MISS FANNIE E. PAYNE, Normal Studies and Free Hand Drawing.

MISS LETTIE R. DOWDELL, Grammar School Studies, French and Latin.

MRS. IDA J. WOODWARD, Principal Primary Department.

MISS MARIE DUPLAIS, Teacher of Music.

STATE OF TUITION

Normal Department, Free

High School, participating in Senior Class, \$100 per month

Intermediate Department, \$100 per month

Class No. 2 and No. 3, Senior Primary Department, \$100 per month

Training to children of licensed ministers of the gospel, FREE.

TERMS:—Quarterly in advance. In no instance will a pupil's name be entered upon the rolls until the tuition for ensuing quarter has been paid. This rule will be rigidly carried out.

BOARDING:—Students can obtain good board with the best families in Jacksonville at from \$8.00 to \$12.50 per month, according to accommodations required.

By messing together, living may be brought down even below these figures. Young men who wish to try this plan will be furnished with excellent quarters free of charge.

ATTENDANCE:—The attendance on the school during the past session was upwards of two hundred pupils.

It is confidently expected that it will be much larger next session.

C. B. GIBSON, A. M.,

Sept29-tf President Faculty.

Sept29-tf

DeArmonville, Alabama.